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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
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The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 266 BOMBAY: TUESDAY NOVEMBER 13, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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OPENING SHORTLY
The Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
BRANCH at SHAIK MEMON STREET,
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.
Branches Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Mus'd.

SHIPPING.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Nov.	CALEDONIA X		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA X	10,94
8th ,,	MALOJA		20,760
15th ,,	CHINA		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA		10,932
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,502
8th ,,	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA †	MOOLTAN †	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April.	NALDERA X		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
16th Nov.	MODASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA‡	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,360
4th April.	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

13th Nov.	SOUDAN†	—	5,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	—	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA†	—	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	—	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	—	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	—	15,990
21st February	SICILIA †	—	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	—	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	—	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	—	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
13th Nov. ..	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. "NARKUNDA."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination
14th Nov. ..	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa 1 p. m.
15th ,, ..	BARJORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports.
16th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via K'chi
17th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
19th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 2205.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrival.	Dep.
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	31st Oct.	10th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	17th Nov.	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	19th Dec.	2nd Ja

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5223	10th Nov.	23rd Nov.
Altai Maru	H. Chiba	7772	14th Nov.	28th Nov.
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	25th Nov.	9th Dec.

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up $20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

E. B. HYND.
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capita Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000

Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
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Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Established 1896.
Head Office: LAHORE.

Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
Assets ..... Over 50,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores.
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.
For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office,
Chief Agents,
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY,
46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 718.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS:
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,429,181 £3,531,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djodja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs, Purgative and Confectioners
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY. No 7

DO YOU WANT GENUINE
FORD SPARE PARTS
FOR YOUR CAR?
If SO,
Cut this out and Post it to US with your name and address and we will send you our latest Price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) Ld. and Reduced,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY. 4

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	..	,, 11,86,84,350
PAID-UP	..	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	..	,, 1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Rochan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend	declared 1921 ..	.. 20%
Dividend	declared 1922 ..	.. 30%
Dividend	declared previous years	—15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

LARGE STOCKS OF
B. C. P. W. SVAN A-Nervine Tonic
B. C. P. W. PYREX-Malaria Cure
B. C. P. W. SYRUP of VASAKA
AND COMPOO
Best remedy, for colds, cough and other bronchial and lung affections
and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Dr P. C. Roy, the world renowned chemist)
CALCUTTA.
Can be had from:—
THE
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch—Sandhurst Road, Girgaon

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the followi rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their nam and addresses published will be given a No number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chro nicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forward ed, but can be obtained at the office on pro duction of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be address ed as follows:—Box Number .....Adver tisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUJRATI AND MARATHI COMPOSITOR. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8944

WANTED—Experienced Architectural DRAFTSMAN. Apply at P. F. BALSARA, A.R.I.B.A. Architect's Office, 134, Medows Street, Fort.
A R8944

A LADY DOCTOR for Dispensary Kathor (Surat). Apply stating salary and qualifications required to ISMAIL ALI MOOSA, LTD., 188, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
A R8938

WANTED.—A STAFF OF TYPISTS tem porarily. Apply personally at the office, of "THE INDIAN DAILY MAIL," 24-26 Dalal Street.
A 18037

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent DYEING MASTER for a dyeing house attached to a mill situate in suburb. Please apply stating salary required to Box No. 9811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A18634

WANTED—A CLERK for a local High School—must have a fair knowledge of correspondence in English and of accounts and must be able to write a good hand in Balbodha, Modi and English. Apply in writing stating qualifications, age and minimum salary expected to Box No. 9813 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8945

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—GODOWN (100 x 80 x 16) at th junction of Babula Tank and Jail Roads near the Docks. Apply to E. B. DOCTOR 60, Forbes St., Fort.
C R8930

TO LET.—SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR in Fort, for Office or Show Room purposes. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR, 60, Forbes St., Fort.
C R8929

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—Complete set of a CHEMIST'S SHOP. State particulars to Box No. 9814 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R8949

EDUCATIONAL.

MATHEMATICS—High School students from all standards successfully coached in Mathematics with best results. For particulars write to:—S. G. NARAWANE. Jitekar Bdg., Bombay (2).
M R8939

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418.
T

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
12680

LINSEED OIL, double boiled, genuine, manufactured in a first class mill in Cawnpore, fitted with up-to-date plant. Agents and dealers apply for terms. THE CAWNPORE LINSEED OIL MILLS, Cawnpore.
T R8778

EARN RS. 3 AND 30 A DAY—We Guarantee Earning. Experience Unnecessary. For particulars with anna stamp. ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION. Post Box: 418, Bombay.
T R8948

STONES FOR SALE—Yellow "Basalt" stones for building purposes in all sizes near Andheri Station. For rates and other particulars apply to Messrs. TAMBE AND VAIDYA, Civil Engineers, Bell Lane, Fort.
T R8943

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are pub lished in these columns at the followin rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Inser tion ..... Rs. 7.8-0
2nd Inser tion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inser tion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion Rs. 3.8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified shee advertisement column.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st of Kartak 1980, the 9th instant I have commenced business in the name of DAYALJI ANANDJI instead of DAYALJI LALJI as before. The interested parties are therefore requested to kindly communicate with me as regards their transactions with Dayalji Lalji.

DAYALJI ANANDJI.
R8941

NOTICE.

WITH effect from 10th November, 1923, owing to ill health I have retired from the business of RAM AGENCY and have handed over the sole concern to Mr. P. K. Damle.

K. N. YEOLEKAR.

Bombay, 12/11/23.
R8940

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of Commission Agents which upto now was carried on in Bombay Nagdavi Street, under the name and style of ABDULLABHAI ABDUL RAHIM, will as from the beginning of the Samvat Year 1980 be carried on under the name and style of ABDULLABHAI ABDUL KADER.

Bombay, 9th November, 1923.
R8947

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite applications for the appointment of CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

The pay of the post is Rs. 1,800 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,300 per mensem, plus House allowance at Rs. 100 per mensem in the case of a married officer whose family is resident in Bombay and who is not allotted Port Trust quarters at 10 per cent. of salary.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, subject to which and to the sanction of the Government of Bombay, he will be appointed on agreement for three years in the first instance. A first class passage to Bombay will be provided in the case of a candidate selected in England. On expiry of his agreement, if considered suitable by the Trustees, he will be confirmed as Chief Accountant on the permanent staff.

The Trustees' service is not pensionable and the selected candidate will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will be subject to the Trustees' Leave Rules, which conform generally to those applicable to Government servants. Service on agreement will count for Provident Fund and leave if the candidate is confirmed on expiry of his agreement.

Applications, giving full particulars regarding age, nationality, education, previous experience and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Deputy Chairman, Bombay Port Trust Bombay, and will be received up to the 1st January, 1924. Applications should be marked "Appointment of Chief Accountant."

By Order of the Trustees,
W. R. S. SHARPE,
Deputy Chairman.
C17847.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2640 of 1922.

RATANBAI ADAMJI and others ... Plaintiffs.

versus.

MAHOMEDALLI ABDULALLY and others ..... Defendants.

And

Re: partnership firm of Adamji Amerbhai and Abdullally Amerbai.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the abovenamed partnership firms of Adamji Amerbhai and Abdullally Amerbhai, whereof the undersigned, by a consent order dated the 13th day of January, 1923, made in the above suit has been appointed Receiver, are hereby required to send in their claims in writing to the said Receiver at his office at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Receiver will proceed further with the winding of the affairs of the said partnership firms having regard only to the claims of which he shall have then notice.

Bombay, dated this 10th day of November, 1923.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver.
C18049

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from DADABHAI COOVERJI BANDRAWALLA. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ghapel Road, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana and containing by admeasurement 410 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Chapel Road, on or towards the South by the Sea-shore, on or towards the East partly by the properties of Paul Vassooker and partly by the property of Peter De Mello and on or towards the West partly by the property of Mrs. V. Dias and partly by the property of Abdulla Amirudin Malik which said premises are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 137 and registered under Entry No. 138 in the map marked Sheet Bandra No. 21.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1923.

PIROJSHA BOMANJI CHOKSI,
For Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18048

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION, LTD., are hereby notified that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1923, at 11.30 (S.T.) at the Hall of the Association to consider the question of Sewree.

(Sd.) NARANDAS NAGINDAS,
Hon. Secy.
C18045

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MR. R. McLEAN having returned from leave has resumed charge of the office of Agent, G. I. P. Railway from the 9th November, 1923.

J. H. CARPENTER.
Secretray.

Victoria Terminus.
12th November 1923.
C18050

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & CIVICS.
Royal Institute of Science, East Wing,
(Esplanade Road Entrance, next to Elphinstone College.).

I. The Ordinary Junior and Senior Courses of this Department begin from Monday, 12th instant at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. for lectures. Assistance is given with individual work throughout the day. Fee for term Rs. 10.

II.—A Special course of lectures by Prof. Geddes, open to all students, WITHOUT FEE, entitled:—

"THE STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATION."

will be given on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 4-30 p.m., during the winter term 1923-24 beginning from Wednesday, 14th instant. Introductory lecture on:—

"CONTEMPORARY AMERICA."

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1923.
C18044

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, DADAR, AND (PROPERTIES AT EKSAR AND POISAR (DIST. THANA).

SUIT No. 2309 of 1919—Jagannath Madonji and others v/s. Laxmibai widow of Pandurang Madonji and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire Receiver in pursuance to the directions contained in the consent Decree and the Decretal order of Reference date 9 March 1922 and the consent Decree dated 13th April, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the property Lot No. I at Lady Jamsedji Road Dadar and Lot Nos. II and III being properties at Eksar and Poisar respectively will be sold at the premises of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., No. 120 Apollo Street, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. I.—Property at Lady Jamsedji Road Dadar on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Dadar Lady Jamsedji Road Bombay admeasuring 628 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 236 New No. 1/3903 Old Survey No. 2/273 and New Survey No. 2/1432 and standing in the name of Anandrao Pandurang Ambre and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4194 (1) Street No. 555 Hansali Tank Road and bounded on the North by Lady Jamsedji Road, on the South by the property of Anandrao Pandurang Ambre, on the East by the property of Dr. M. A. Misquita, and on the West by the Moity of the common passage kept for the use of the occupiers of the Plots A. and B. Lot II and III. The properties at Eksar and Poisar on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at auctioneers rooms No. 120 Apollo Street Fort.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece of land at the Khoti Village of Eksar, Taluka Salsett, Dist. Thana Sub-District Bandra bearing, Survey 169 Batty (rice) land Pot No. 1 area 3-38 assessment 30-2-0 Kharif.

Survey No. 169 Varkas (grass) Falni No. I area 0/36 assessment 2-0-0 Varkas bounded on the East by land comprised in Survey No. 171 belonging to Chhabildas Lallubhai owner of Eksar Village, on the West Road to Mandapeshwer and the that land comprised in Pot No. 2/3 belonging to Sokabai, on the South by the land bearing Survey No. 170 belonging to Ranchhoddas and others, and on the North by land bearing Pot No. 4 belonging to Palekar and the boundary of Mandapeshwar.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of land at Village Poisar, Taluka Salsette Dist. Thana Registration Sub-District of Bandra bearing Survey Ni. 89—Pot 2—admeasuring about 636 yards. The assessment of the said land is-0-11-0 and bounded on the East by Godbunder Road, on the West,-South, and North by other land of the said Pot. No I—belonging to Mukund Keshav Mistry Bhandari.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND VERY HANDSOME COUNTER WITH ELEGANT BRASS RAILING.

Under instructions from Messrs. King King and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at King's Buildings Hornby Road Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the whole of the office furniture such as office tables, American revolving top office tables, chairs, large counter with very elegant brass railings, cupboards, chairs, ceiling fans, large teakwood shelves for storing goods etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND TEAKWOOD AND RANGOON TEAKWOOD LOGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Dullabhdas Rattonji Mistry at Mazagon Love Lane in the house of the above named Mortgagor.

One Condensing Marine Engine about 250 J. H. P with return tube boiler.

Two Condensing Marine Engines each about 100 D. P. H. with return tube two boilers.

One Newhull for Motor launch 25 by 7 by 3.
One Dessel Engine about 200 B. H. P.
One Locomotive Boiler.
One Steam Winch.
One Rotary Pump.

After the sale of the above the following teakwood logs will be sold. Teakwood logs are lying at Mahol in Trombe; the intending purchaser may inspect them there.

Teakwood new logs about 30 tons.

Season wood teak logs and Rangoon teakwood about 120 tons.

One motor boat hull 80 by 12 by 6 (under construction).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the mortgagor Dullabhdas Rattonji Mistry the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Love Lane, Mazagaon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th November, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs BENNETT AND CO., in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 4th day of April 1922 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece of land situate on the North side of Love Lane at Mazagaon within the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 2976, square yards or thereabouts with the buildings erections or structures standing thereon and bounded on or towards the North formerly by the property of Aga Jungy Shah and now of Burjorji Sorabji Shroff bearing New Survey No. 3661, on the East by the properties formerly in the occupation of Aga Jungy Shah, Cursetji Mehernasji Dottiwalla and Bibi Saheb, daughter of His Highness Hussanmal Hussein alias the 1st Aga Khan and widow of Aga Sullemankhan but now in the occupation of Chhaganbhai Gulamhussein and others bearing New Survey Nos. 3/3662, 1/3662 and 2/3662 respectively, on or towards the South by Love Lane, and on or towards the West by the property in the occupation of Chawa Karan Keloth Muckee Kaka bearing New Survey No. 3664 and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 39, New No. 16270, Old Survey No. 670 and New Survey No. 3663 and by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 6242 (1), 6242 (2) and 6243 and Street Nos 22, 22A, and Street No. 24. The said premises are held under a lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council dated 6th August 1909 for a term of 99 years commencing 1st September 1903 which is renewable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their office, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 13th November, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
CHEFALO and PALERMO
In Modern Magic
Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
"OTHELLO"
EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
THE RIVER'S END
EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
and
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Under the patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
(Est: 1913)
Grant Road, New Elphinstone Theatre
on
Wednesday 14th November 1923 (p.m. 8-30 Night.
VIDYAHARANA.
Saturday 17th November 1923 (p.m. 8-30) Night.
Sunday 18th November 1923 (p.m. 3 Noon)
ASHA NIRASHA.
Manager
G. N. Mandali.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
presents
PATI BHAKTI
or
HUMAN EVOLUTION
A most powerful drama that will make you think. DONT MISS TO SEE.
Daily 6, 8-15, 10-30 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
THIS WEEK ONLY
SWASTIKA FILM Co's
New Masterly Creation
The Silent Curse
A Story adapted from the annals of Rajasthana.
Time—Rates—As Usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road, Byculla,
presents
Universal's New Chapter Play
The Oregon Trail
FIRST THREE EPISODES
featuring
Art Accord
with
A Century Comedy in programme.
Popular Prices.
Time—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
EXTRA SHOW ON HOLIDAY SAT. 3-30

INFLUENZA,
Chills & Agues
rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.
PHENALGIN
is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.
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E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
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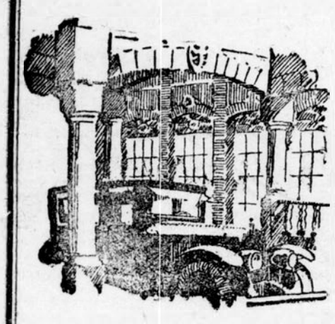

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ood Opening for Agents in Every Town.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 12.

Crostafels, Knippe, Hamburg.
Hoogkerk, Meyer, Rotterdam.
The foalowing vessels obtained their port clearances.
Soudan, Thonton, Shanghai.
Chybassa, Woodget, Colombo.
Nevasa, Swansea, Karachi.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Himalaya Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Homayun for Jeddah.

S. S. Crostafels:—The Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 4,945 tons, Captain L. Knippe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hoogkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Hoogkerk, 5169 tons, Captain B. Meyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, wih ballast.

S. S. Soudan:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s China and Japan mail steamer Soudan, 4,218 tons, Captain E. J. Thornton, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nevasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's Nevasa, 5,641 tons, Captain C. J. Swansen, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, November 12.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
3 Aquilia 4207 tons N F, 15/11 L Triestino.
4 Naringa 4117 N F N F M M & Co
6 Castalia 4083 L'pool 17/11 Graham & Co.
7 Nevasa 5652 K'chi 13-11 M M and Co.
8 Cl. Cumming 3108 N F, 12/11 J F & Co.
8 Soudan 4218 China 13/11 M M & Co.
11 Modasa 5566, London, 11-11 M M and Co.
12 Nurturton 4495, Hull, 17/11 Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe, 21-11 O S Kaisha.
2 Ormara, 2978 Cal. 15-11, M M and Co.
3 Bandra 1877 P Gulf. 8/11 M M & Co.
7 Urbino 3384, Rangoon, N.F. M M and Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.
12 & 13 Tannenfels 1744 tons K'chi N F, Graham and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

M Garada 3218, N F, N F, M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N. F, N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 30th November, Agent P and O. S N Co.
Dongola due about 9th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th Decembe. Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 21st November, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha due about 18th November, Agents B I S N Co.
Matiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due abo t 23rd November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Genoa due about 11th November, Agent K N and Co.
Trafford Hall due about 19th November, Agent K N Co.
Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Melford Hall due about 8th November, Agent K N Co.
Agent J F Co.
Clan Ranold due about 22nd November,
Elysia due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Monroe (not fixed), Agent J F & Co.
City of Poona (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Calcutta, (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Vitellia (not fived), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Brockfield due about 12th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 19th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Liebenfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Marienfels (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent L T Co.
Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T Co.
Gacovia due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December, Agent M. Italiana.
Castle Vorgiano due about 15th December, Agent M Italina.

FROM NEW YORK.

Egremont due about 15th November, Agent Volkart Bros.
Kentucky due about 14th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Strathlorne (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November, Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 9th November, Agents O S K.
Altai Maru due about 13th November, Agent O S K.
Hakodate Maru due about 28th November, Agent N Y K.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lima Maru due about 19th December, N Y K.
Celebes Maru due about 25th November, O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Caledonia due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

November 12.

S S. Aquilia for Genoa:—15 bales, clean cotton, waste, R Bossi and Co, 60 bales silk waste, R Bosci and Co, 48 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd, 50 bales Indian raw cotton, K M Nathoo, 31 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosoo Kaburhiki Kaisha.

For Naples:—2000 cwt Indian Rapeseed, Ealiy Bros.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—101 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co, 100 bales counter cotton fly, The Indo Japan Cotton Manfg. Co, 1000 cwt oil cakes, Jeyram Pernanand, 2000 cwt Myrabollams, Purshottam Mathuradas and Co, 34 bales Indian raw wool, Meyer Nissim, 50 bales Indian raw wool, Anglo Siam Corporation, 585 bales Indian cotton F. P, F F Campbell and Co, 240 bales East African cotton, Lyon Lord and Co, 16 casks Beef cosins, C Buhra and Co.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwt oil cakes, Jeyram Permanand, 2062 cwt Groundnut oil cake Lukmanji Ebrahimji

For Marseilles:—501 cwt Groundnut, E D Sassoon and Co, 1000 cwt Casterseed, E D Sassoon and Co, 110 bales dry cotton, fly, 100 bales, Indian raw cotton, Khimji Vishram and Co.

S. S. Tanenfels for Hamburg:—

For Antwerp:—315 bales Indian cotton, Volkart Bros, 280 bales Indian cotton, Rally Bros, 110 bales Indian cotton, Ayan Khimji, 12 bales dry cotton fly, P H Rasa.

S. S. Modosa for Antwerp:—110 bales dry cotton fly, V Girandas 400 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd, 481 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros, 51 cwt Gum Karaya, Karsi Mulji and Co, 50 bales, dry cotton fly, Indo Japan Cotton T. Co.

For Leith:—3000 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co,

For Havre:—280 bales Indian cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Unbino for Dunkirk:—1100 cwt Linseed, Strauss and Co, 4000 cwt Castorseed, Strauss and Co, 2000 cwt Poppyseed, Strauss & Co, 500 cwt. Mustardseed, Volkart Bros, 880 bales Indian raw cotton, Arjan Khimji, 40 cases Electric goods, Josts Engineering Co.

For Hull:—4000 cwt Indian Rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co

S. S. Musterton for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt Indian Linseed, Parjlhaman Bros.

S. S. Soudan for Hongkong:—10 cases Indian dry Fruit, Sorabji Dosabhai and Co, 50 cwt Gum Arabic, A H Munga.

For Shaighai:—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 200 bales Indian raw cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

IMPORTS.

November 12.

S. S. Clan Cunning, Agent James Finlay and Co, from Manchester:—300 cases cotton yarn, 77 bales cotton yarn, 189 bales cotton, 292 cases cottin, 14 cases artificial silk, and cotton goods, 30 cases Grey cotton yarn, 30 bales Grey cotton yarn, 15 bales dyed cotton yarn, 15 cases bleached cotton, 10 cases printed cotton, 19 cases Reeds, 15 cases household soaps, 360 bales old newspaper, 13 cases Healds, 3 bales cotton warding, 8 trs. leather belting, 5 bales leather goods, 11 cases woollen tissues, 19943 floapes, 2 cases Flannel, 3 cases dyed cotton, 2 cases Toilet soaps, 7 cases card clothing, 20 cases soaps, 11 trs. cotton Roap, 7 cases vegetable greese, 2 cases flavouring essence, 5 bales printed paper, 100 Drums Transforming oil, 1263 bundles Galvd. carr. sheet, 388 Kefs Alizarine, 51 cases Alizarine, 9322 bundles steal baling hooks, 810 bundlts steal baling hoops, 24 cases screws, 20 cases beer, 56 bundles Tallow, 36 bundles Galvd plain sheet, 8 cases Lubricant oil, 1 case Lubricant Grease, 7 cases Umbrellas, 50 D/Bags Filaina.

From Liverpool:—30 cases advertising matter, 2000 cases Medicines, 920 cases common soaps, 25 cases Toilet Soaps, 100 D/Sacks Fine Salt, 350 Bundles steal Hoops, 290 kegs Alizarine dye, 9 casks Alizarine dye, 58 Bales Paper, 50 cases Galvd. Screw, 2971 Bundles Steal Baling Hoops, 26 cases Aluminiam circles, 3500 bundles Galvd. carr. sheets, 342 kegs Paint,

From Glasgow:—12 cases Dyed cotton, 7 bales cotton yarn, 1871 cases whisky, 87 cases Ginger wine, 471 pes. packages Bridgework, 9000 Fire Bricks, 50 D/Bags Fireclay, 207 bundles steal bars (Rusty), 400 coils wire, 10 B/S Printing Paper, 10 cases Rum, 813 cases Blotting Papers, 2572 stone ware acid jars.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2073-23—Dubash and Co, Fulsaji Hiraji v Bai Kuverbai widow and anr, Sabnis G and Co.
2675-23—Dubash and Co, Fulsaji Hiraji v Bai Kuverbai widow and anr, Sabnis G and Co.
3875-23—Shamrao M and H, Akberally Moosabhai Raja v Abdul Husein Sulemanji, Daphtary F and D.
2526-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Fulbai widow v Bai Motibai widow, Mantri and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

9-23—Re Jafferbhai Devji v Fardunji P Pavri Jenabai widow v Alladinbhai Jaffer Devji, Mantri and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

320-23—Captain and V, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd v Nansey Cassum, Thakoredas and D,
4231-22—Hiralal and Co, Shermal Hastimal v Hira and Sons, Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2366-23—Jamsedji R and D, Chhotalal Chaturbhuj v Premchand Chhaganlal, Purnanand C and J, Shah and Co.
1873-23—Mulla and M, Dorabsha Bomanji Mody v The National Glass Works, Craigie B and C.
1148-17—Little and Co, Weld and Co v Khan Saheb Haji Kara Ilahi Sethi, Jehangir and S.
S C Ct 552-6219-21—M—ichand and D, Soonderji Kallidas and ors v Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji, Matubhai J and M.
1774-23—N C Dalal, Adamji Lookhmanji v Jewra Ramji and ors, Shah and Co.
586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhdevi v The Sir Dagji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.
795-22—Dabholkar and Co, Lalji Khushalji and Co v Memon Dhondu Joshi and anr, Dikshit M and Co, Against Deft No. 2.
1511-19—Unwalla P and P, Engineering Stores Trading Co v Messrs Dassby, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
5219-19—Dabholker and Co, Kulkarni Lele and Co v Haji Usman Haji Ahmed and Co, Payne and Co.
459-12—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.
S C Ct 131/3194-18—Payne and Co, Kara Shivji and ors v Morjook bin Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M.
2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla, Dubash and Co.
2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bhotamal Naranjandas v Padridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla and ors, Dubash and Co.
2865-20—Rustomji and G, Bujanbai William and ors v Ratilal Chaganlal and anr, Sabnis G and S.
5113-21—Little and Co, Aldredge Solomon and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kalyanda Bros, Mulji Th and Co.
537-22—Dabholker and Co, Jerup Teia and Co v Parmanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.
S C Ct 1968/2482-20—Craigie B and Co, Keshavlal Lalchand v Chunilal Laloobhai and anr, Shroff and V.
857-20—Matubhai J and M, Ramanlal Jamnadas v Ghanchi Narandas Ambirani, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

M J 1765-22—Sabnis G and S, Rose Hill v Leeke C Hill, Kanga and S.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3412-21—Shroff and L, Jamnadas Tricumdas v Wadanlal Manecklal Muzumdar and anr, Hiralal and Co, Mulji Th and Co.
3579-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapubhai Gulabbhai Desai v Bholabhai Nanabhai Jhaveri, Edgelow G W and Co.
2437-21—N C Dalal and Co, Bhagwanji Shrichand v Poonamchand Rekhabdas and ors, Purnanand C and C.
S C Ct 1204/12855-21—Dallas and Co, S Meherbux v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.
Remanded Suit Appeal 26-23—5012-22—Rustomji and G, Ahmedsaheb Bapusaheb Kafre v Ubhaiya Harsey and ors, Shamrao M and H.
4969-22—Judah and S, Passu Kheraj v Jiwraj Khimji and ors, Unwalla Pand P, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4538-21—Tyabji D and Co, Mahomedbhai Abdul Hussein v Rasoolbhai Esmailji Patrawalla, Chitnis K and M.
896-16—Manchershaw and N, Bai Mongibai widow v Ranchordas Damodhar and ors, Unwalla P and P, Mantri and Co.
1122-16—Manchershaw and N, Bai Mongibai widow v Ranchordas Damodhar and ors, Unwalla P and P, Mantri and Co.
1482-20—Ferreira and V, Lalbhai Amratlal v Nemchand Keshaolal and anr, Bhaishanker K and G.
2451-21—Mulla and M, Maganlal Parbhudas v Joharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.
1901-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jugjiwan Ujamsey v Surajmal Kesrimal, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

3633-20—Tyabji D and Co, Bhagwandas Parashram v Shersingh Bishenlal and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4080-21—Mantri and Co, D Ebrahim Abdul Hussein and ors v Abdul Hussein Tyebbhai Khahal, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR DISMISSAL AND FOR DECREE FOR DEFENDANTS IN COUNTER-CLAIM.

2625-19—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Shamji Hansraj and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

3449-23—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw v A G Kerkar.
3450-23—Dastur and Co, Bai Rattanbai Anandji Damodhar, Mulla and M.
3462-23—Mirza and M, Mahomed Ebrahim Namazi and anr v Shaikh Ali Hussein and ors.
3382-23—Jamsedji R and D, Baboo Nanoo v Hainfabai widow and ors.
3577-23—Thakoredas and D, Joharmal Dalsukhrai v Chunilal Madanlal, Malvi M R and Co.
3578-23—Mulla and M, Bai Shirinbai widow v Dhaibai Khursedji Fardunji, Edgelow G W and Co.
3589-23—Payne and Co, Dr Shapurji Hormusji Mody v Phirojshaw Dadabhoy, Mulla and M.
3634-23—Khanderao L and M, Pandurang Shamrao Laud v Cowasji N Wadia and ors, Manchershaw and N.
3637-23—G B Pandya, F XDe Mello v Husseinkhan Sobhakhan, Dastur and Co.
2803-23—Jamsedji R and D, Nanu Nusserwanji Bharucha v Jehangir Khursedji Ghadiali.
2934-23—Madhowji and Co, Bai Mithabai widow and anr v Narsey Khatao and ors.
3714-23—Mantri and Co, Ratilal Manchubhai v D Mahomedalibhai and Co, Rustomji and G.
3738-23—Judah and S, Abdula Karim Mulla Murgawalla v Bai Sherifabai and ors.
1045-23—Tyabji D and Co, Lachiram Rudmal v Harkisondas Premanand and ors, Payne and Co.
1916-23—Tyabji D and Co, Umar Haji Ali and anr v Haji Mahomad Badar and ors.
3256-23—Shamrao M and H, Ahmed Valli Mahomed and ors v Shapurji Dinshaw Dallas and ors, Surveyor and Co.
3580—Mulla and M, Framroz Hormusji Pavri and anr v Nusserwanji Framji Pagdiwalla and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3132-23—Dubash and Co, Gajadhar Nagarmal v Chhotalal Narotamdas.
2656-22—Unwalla P and P, Hasham Premji v Doongersey Daya and anr, Raghavaya N and Co.
3413-23—Pathare and Co, Abdul Gaffar Kalan v Mahomed Ahmed Mistry and ors.
3416-23—Dallas and Co, Haji Gunny Haji Mahomed Ayuf v Akbar Valad Kadu and ors, Mulji Th and Co.
3535-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Moosa Haji Hamid v Mulji Ranchhod and ors.
3711-23—Andrade and Co, Yasin Chand v Abdul Khaluk Valli Mahomed and ors.
3838-23—Thakoredas and D, Essoofalli Sharafally and Co v Abbasbhai Gulam Hussein.
3920-23—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Tribhowandas Narsidas v Khoja Alli Mahomed Sale Mahomed and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Crawford B and Co.

HELPING EMIGRANT TO SEND HOME HIS SAVINGS.

Many emigrants intend to return to their own countries after saving a little money. They sometimes find it difficult to keep their money safe. The old methods of putting notes in a stocking, or sewing coins in a waistcoat, are not altogether satisfactory.

To help emigrants to transfer their savings to the homeland, an interesting arrangement has just been made by an Italian association. The Union of Italian Co-operative Societies for carrying out public works in foreign countries recently concluded an agreement with the French Co-operative Societies Bank with a view to the transfer to Italy of the savings of Italian workers employed in France. The arrangements under the agreement are as follows:—

Works Managers of the Italian Co-operative Societies working in France will receive.

(1) A speeial cheque book of the French Co-operative Societies Bank containing duplicate cheques in addition to the usual counterfoil: (2) a list of the Italian banking institutions which are agents of the French Co-operative Societies Bank for payment of cheques in Italy.

Any worker who desires to make a payment will apply to the Works Manager and give him the necessary particulars of the sum to be paid, the name of the payee and the place where the cheque is to be cashed. The Works Manager will enter these particulars on the cheque on the duplicate and on the counterfoil. After signing the cheque and the duplicate, and receiving from the worker the sum to be transferred, plus one franc to cover expenses, the Works Manager will give the cheque to the worker who will himself send it by post to the payee. The Works Manager will then forward to the French Co-operative Societies Bank the duplicate and the money in the form of a postal cheque. The Bank will then notify the Italian Bank through which payment is to be made.

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BABBAR AKALI CASE.

JULLUNDER COMMISSIONER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10

Before Mr. Bull, Special Magistrate who is holding magisterial enquiry into the Babbar Akali Conspiracy Case, Mr. C. H. A. Townsend, I.C.S., recently Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government and lately the Commissioner of Jullunder, giving evidence on behalf of the prosecution stated it was an extreme case of terrorism which prevailed in the Doaba and even the loyalists were too afraid to come forward and assist the Government openly. A large number of loyalists received letters that if they did not withdraw support from the Government they would be murdered. Seeing that the situation was growing worse, he was authorised by the Government after consultation with them to ask the military authorities for as many soldiers as the witness thought proper. This was in the beginning of June and as a result of the interview between him and the General Officer Commanding, Lahore District, 200 cavalry and 250 infantry were immediately placed at his disposal. The military acting in cooperation with the additional police improved the situation steadily. The witness personally went on tour in the end of July through the worst area attended by a guard of cavalry. When soldiers were sent to the affected area, they were specially instructed not to harass loyal people but to protect them and help the Police if necessary in effecting the arrests of the Babbar Akalis. The witness had no doubt that at the bottom of the motives and propaganda of the Babbar Akalis was the subversion of the British Government in the Punjab. The witness paid two surprise visits, one to Jullunder District jail and another to a place where Santa Singh was in the lock-up. He paid Santa Singh two visits in jail and asked him if he had any complaint of illtreatment at the hands of the police, but Santa Singh said he had none. The witness was satisfied that the police investigations were going on quite straightly.

Cross-examined Mr. Townsend said that on both the occasions he saw Santa Singh in jail and asked him if he had any complaint. The witness further said that he had read a part of Santa Singh's statement made to the Police, that he did not remember the exact dates on which he had visited the jail, that he did not ask the particular question whether any religious affront had been offered to any of the accused and that he did not remember the names of the accused from whom he had made enquiries except Santa Singh nor could he identify them.

THE VICEROY AT UDAIPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

UDAIPUR, Nov. 11.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Udaipur banquet on 10th November:—

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen:—On behalf of Lady Reading and myself I thank Your Highness very cordially for the warm terms in which you have proposed our health and for the very kind references you have made to Her Excellency and myself. I wish to express to Your Highness our very deep gratitude for the kind hospitality you are extending to us on the occasion of our first visit to Udaipur. Your Highness's solicitude has provided for our entertainment every item which your thoughtful care could suggest as likely to add to the sum total of our comfort, interest, and pleasure while we are in your state. I am gratified to find that the years which have elapsed since I last saw Your Highness have not robbed you of your due measure of health and activity at Your Highness time of life. I attribute this happy circumstance to your well ordered and abstemious life. Your Highness is well known to have set in this direction a shining example to the nobles and people of your state. May vigour and good health be long your portion and may you for many years be able to engage in and enjoy the traditional sport and recreations of the Rajput Princes. I hope to have the pleasurable relaxations at Jaisamand.

A BAD YEAR.

Until the end of August I had hoped that our visit to Udaipur would be made in a year of plentiful and well distributed rainfall when the countryside in your Highness beautiful State would offer a fair and smiling prospect and its radiance would be reflected in the content of your subjects to whom a good harvest means so much but I have been grieved to hear that the monsoon came to a premature close and that the crops are only likely to yield half the promise they at one time offered. I sympathise with your Highness subjects in their disappointment. I have been glad to learn of many improvements carried out in the administration of your state and of the many beneficial projects in contemplation to add to the happiness and prosperity of its people. I congratulate Your Highness upon them and also the Maharaja Kumar on the part he has played in their inauguration. The name of Your Highness house in ancient days stood unrivalled for its renown in the arts of war. It is my prayer that in this modern age also it may shine with even greater lustre by reason of the prestige won by the arts of peace and good government.

We came to Udaipur with the most pleasurable anticipations. Its beauties were farfamed. Many books of travel and history had chronicled them. They had been enshrined in many works of art and architecture. Their praises had been sung by ... who had the fortune of beholding them and now we have found on our arrival at Udaipur that in this case we are not destined to be disappointed. For as we viewed your fair capital embellished by the taste of its successive rulers, set among the sunlit hills and mirrored in the waters of the lake we could only feel that here was a beauty to which no description could do justice and of the reality of which every anticipation must fall short. Our memories of Udaipur will live long with us.

GLORIOUS PAST.

Speaking in Rajputana in the home of their renown it is unnecessary for me to recall the deeds of your ancestors and I have not dwelt upon them all here. To-night I have heard of the heroism and devotion which have Mewar famous throughout and beyond India and we look forward a few days hence to visiting the great fortress of Chitor, the scene of unparalled deeds of chivalry and self-sacrifice. Generations to come in Mewar may well turn to the rugged hill on which that fortress stands and learn the lessons which its monuments recall. Devotion to the King and country is now, as in the old days, the watch-word which they bring to mind. Co-operation, effort and sacrifice for the peace and prosperity of this State and its people is the path to which they point."

MORE WORK FOR THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At last the Bombay Legislative Council has received the assent of the Governor-General for the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act. Really it will serve as a boon to humanity in general, and Bombayites in particular, provided the officials concerned,—the Police—take note of it. I pity the condition of the "ever-busy' police officers of Nagpada, who will have much extra work to do, for as far as I know, the majority of the houses of ill-repute lie in the jurisdiction of the Nagpada Police Station.

Keeping the welfare of the public before their impartial eyes, the police officers,—the guardians of law and order (the 'city-mothers' so to say,) will try their best to suppress this ever-increasing malady.—Yours, etc.,

KHADIM.

Bombay, Nov. 8.

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 24.

A rather more varied and extensive inquiry for piece-goods has developed during the week, and yesterday the tone of the market was distinctly healthier. It was not possible to discover any weighty transactions resulting, and there was certainly no consequential revival in the yarn market, but some useful lines were booked. Apparently the overseas buyers are becoming educated to the idea that they will have to pay higher rates, but cannot follow with confidence the actual advances imposed by makers, though these are no more than what is represented by the rise in cotton values.

Offers on a slowly improving basis are made by India shippers, and late yesterday a fairly considerable business was done in shirtings, printing cloths, and light bleaching styles, among which dhooties were prominent. The bulk of the buying was on behalf of Calcutta, but other India ports were also concerned, and it is evident that the stocks of Lancashire cloths in the dependency have been reduced to so low a point as to make replacements compulsory. Prices taken were severely cut, and offers for a still larger weight were refused by producers, who would have been content with covering cost.

Reports of China and the other Far Eastern outlets are less satisfactory. The last China mail reported more liveliness in the cloth market and some appreciation of values at Shanghai, but merchants here are not receiving any important indents. A few small lots of bleaching, dyeing, and printing cloths are all that can be discovered in the way of business for China, and Java and Singapore have done nothing more. Egypt and the Levant have shaped rather better, and have bought miscellaneous lots from stock. Continental buying however, is restricted by the chaotic state of the currencies, and Mediterranean ports are only contributing modestly. Zephyrs, voiles, and prints have attracted attention from buyers for Central and South America, and home-trade business in these styles and in sheetings is reported.

The yarn position is no better than it was a week ago from the producers' point of view. Bolton spinners of fine Egyptian numbers are meeting with a fair amount of business, but the lower qualities are not by any means active, and the market for super-combed sort is less strong. Heald yarns continue to find good support, and twofolds are wanted for shipment. Spinners of medium and coarse American counts are unable to make progress. Most of them are losing money on every sale they make—possibly less than they were losing a few weeks ago, but still losing. The market is not buoyed up with strong hopes [illegible] any efforts in progress between the employers and the operatives to lift the trade out of its slough of despond. The employers are not wholly devoid of plans, and the operatives also are understood to be prepared with suggestions. Yet the market is sceptical of results accruing.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Oct. 24.

The raw material has remained very steady throughout the week, and the next few days should show if this position will be maintained. Yarns have been extensively dealt in recently, and the lowest prices which were in operation cannot be obtained now. These prices, however, have not advanced in the same proportion as the raw material; 8lb. cops have been sold at 2s. 7½d. and 2s. 8d.

In the jute cloth section the demand has again been irregular. The inquiry for the ordinary narrow-width hessians has not developed, and this branch has not extensive orders on hand. The demand for linoleum hessians has been maintained, and good orders have been placed which will keep the looms working for several months. A similar demand has existed for fine hessians, and prices are firm.

Th general conditions in the market have shown some improvement, but prices will have to be advanced if the present jute prices remain steady. The transactions of the next few days should result in a more definite position with regard to prices. During the week prices were as follows:—Chested hessians, 10½oz. 40in., 3 10-12d. per yd.; 8oz., 40in., 2 10-12d. per yd. Jute: First mark actuals, Oct.-Nov., £24. 10s., £24; Red S.S.C. actuals, £23, £22. 10s.; Daisee 2, £23 10s.; Daisee 3, £22– all c.i.f. U.K.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Oct. 24.

Markets for both vegetable oils and the raw material are quieter and values have a continued easy tendency. Raw linseed oil has declined to £41 on the spot in sympathy with cheaper seed, but demand is not stimulated thereby. Cotton oils have been largely inactive and crude Egyptian now offers freely at £37 and technical refined at £40. 15s.

Crude soya bean oil of English make continues in fair request round £38. 10s. while a moderate trade is passing in palm kernel and rape oils at the same figure. Ground nut oil is still in small supply, and quotes £48 for crude naked ex Hull mill.

In the oilseed section the feature has been the break in linseed prices on reports of a larger new Plate crop, price of which has now fallen to £16. 5s. January-February shipment, of the same level of a couple of months ago. Egyptian cottonseed has been in fair request by crushers at something below last week's rates. Palm kernels are steady, and a good trade in soya beans for both October and December-January loading is reported.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Oct. 24.

Welsh steam coals are in moderate request and the market generally presents a steady appearance. The recent recovery in continental demand has been well maintained, while the flow of orders from other directions is better than of late. The outputs are still ample, both to meet increased orders and also to maintain a little excess coal upon the market, this excess occasionally supplemented by coal earmarked for tonnage delayed through prevailing boisterous weather, suddenly thrust forward for sale. These latter factors, notwithstanding the improved volume of business, retard price recovery.

There has been a substantial contract inquiry over 1924. Up to the present 120,000 tons of best Admiralty large sold 27s. 6d. f.o.b., 50,000 tons best Monmouthshire large 27s. 40,000 tons second Admiralty large 25s. 9d. The two former prices are considered high.

For prompt loading best Admiralty large rules very steady around 27s. 6d., with seconds quietly taken up and favourable undertone 26s. to 26s. 6d. Best dry large are dull, but values are unchanged, 27s. to 27s. 6d. Ordinaries offering amply down to 26s. The Monmouthshire market has an improved undertone. Black vein large is fairly active and steady near 27s., with Western Valley large improving 26s. to 26s. 6d. Eastern Valley unsettled, but supplies none too heavy, with prices 24s. to 25s. 6d. Smalls are meeting a slow demand and values are irregular. Coking descriptions are good near 20s., best steams 17s. 6d., good bunkers 16s. 6d., ordinary cargo 15s. to 16s.

There is a fair demand for coke. Best foundry is well sold and holding for 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d., but ordinaries are slow in passing off, 42s. 6d. to 45s. Patent fuel is quiet. Best brands are quoted 31s., but the most available business is taken by ordinaries down to 28s. consequent upon the wide disparity in prices.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/4
Bank's selling D D 1/4 25/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/4 29/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 528
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 578
Bank's buying D D Frcs 568

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 229

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.39
London—Paris Frcs 78.25
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.90
London—Brussels Frcs 90.60
London—Rome Liras 100
London—Berlin Marks 9,000 milliards.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 12.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 13/16
Bank Demand	1-4 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 5/32
Fcs. Demand	526
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	1[illegible]7
Shanghai	229
Japan	158 1/2
Singapore	169

Market—Steady.

London, Nov. 10

Scotch 3 per cent.	54 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 9/16
" " 2 months hence	32 3/16

Closing Tone of Silver—India and China bought—Steady

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 9.

Exchange on London in Paris	78,40
" " " Germany	28,00,00,00,00,000
" " " Italy	100,52
Stockholm	16.72
Christiania	30.73
Amsterdam	11.55
Switzerland	24.91
	yesterdays
Belgium	90,70 9 .35
Athens	29.00

New York, Nov. 10

Demand Bills	4.38.50

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 9.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Banks 6 per cent	26 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Nov. 10.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 87 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 3/8
War Loan 5%1929/47	£100 1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	57 3/4

London, Nov. 10.

Conversion Loan	£ 76 3/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	102 1/4
7 per cent. Indian	114

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 12..

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15
Sovereigns settlement Rs. 15/14/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/4/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/4/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/2
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/11/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/11/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/11/0

London, Nov. 10.

Bar gold ready 93sh 5d.
Silver ready d. 32-9
Silver forward d. 32-3

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm. Sellers scarce. India buyer at lower rate. London speculators buying to cover sales.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Ready:—25—4—0 Vaida. Asho	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	25— 3—0	25—4—0	25— 4—0
Magsr	25— 1—0	25—2—0	25— 2—0

Teji Mandi. Asho
Kartak 0—12—6
Magsr 0—7—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Ready:—79—9 Vaida Asho	Opening	Highest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	78— 3—0	79— 9—0	79— 9—0
Magsr	78—13—0	79— 9—0	79— 9—0

Teji Mandi. Asho
Kartak 1—0—0
Magsr 1— 2—0
Tone—Market Firm

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63-12
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83-12
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 91-2
5 per cent War Loan due 1933 Tax free 97-0
5 per cent War Loan due 1945-55 Tax free Rs. 96-2
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103-0
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104-6
6 per cent War Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-14
6 per cent War Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102-0
6 per cent War Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-4
6 per cent War Bonds due 1931 Rs. 103-10
6 per cent War Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104-8
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107-4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76-0
4 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101-4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75-8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75-8

SHARES.

London, Nov. 10

Chartered Bank	£ 19
Hongkong	126
National	43 3/4
Eastern	5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 3/4

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Market closed fairly steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 420; By Cotton 632/8; By Dyeing 993/12; Century 452/8; Central India 520; Crescent 235; Currim 500; David 600; Dawn 685; Ed Sassoon 235; Finlay 625; Fazul 862/8; Ind Bleaching 192/8; Ind Malwa 570; Kasturchand 235; Kohinoor 1690; Madhowji 275; New Great 595; New City 305; Pearls 625; Phoenix 500; Shapurji 230; Swan 787/8; Simplex 348/12; Swadeshi 520; Tata Mill 420.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290; By Burma 315; By Burma N I 75n; Bt Burma Petrol 4/4; By Tramway 91/4; Bv Steam 87/8; Bundi Cement 10/8; Katni Ord 87/8; Katni Defd 245n; New India Ins 14; Shivrajpur 34; Tata Ord 264; Tata Defd 95; Tata Hydro 640; Scindia Steam 6/14.

BANKS

Imperial 1400; Imperial part paid 347/8; India 74; Central 26.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

Information is scanty from the middle of the Bay, but the storm apparently still exists with the centre now two or three hundred miles west of Port Blair. The rainfall has been nearly general in South Burma Coast and at a few stations in South-east Madras. The chief amounts are: Mergui and Rangoon one and a half inches.

Forecast:—No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 11th November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.905 Inches
Temperature of Air	79.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.5 "
Dew Point	67.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	67.% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0 "
Minimum do do.	73.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,NNW,N.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 128
Fall of Rain	" "
Total fall during month	" "
do. do. year	" "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	" "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soft	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soft
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in	Nov.	h. m.	ft in
Sat	17	0 46	30 9	17	6 45	17 4
		12 42	28 4		18 43	14 3
S.	18	7 36	25 8	18	1 19	20 7
		20 36	25 2		14 17	18 7
M	12	1 29	30 4	12	7 36	17 13
		13 27	27 7		19 26	15 1
Tu	13	2 19	29 5	13	8 33	18 7
		14 19	26 6		20 16	16 7
W.	14	3 13	28 4	14	9 41	19 3
		15 18	25 5		21 13	18 1
Th.	..	..	..	..	..	..
F	16	5 18	26 4	16	12 21	19 5
		17 57	24 22			

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 12.

A rise of 23 to 29 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market advanced on some short covering and trade and Commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 12 points lower. The market declined on some long liquidation. Messrs. Umrigar and Vengsars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co., cable under date 10th November as under:—

"Our estimate crop 9,750,000 bales. Favour purchase."

The position of the American market is very strong and it looks as though there is not much chance of prices in the near future declining to any very marked extent. As regards our market the position is difficult to analyse as the recent fluctuations have been both rapid and extreme. The underlying position of cotton is undoubtedly very strong and we think that during the course of the season we will see a higher level of prices ruling. Should the market for Broach again touch Rs. 600 we would feel inclined to sell for modest profits, but on the other hand should there be a decline of about Rs. 15/20 from the rates prevailing today we would strongly recommend our friends not to miss the opportunity of making purchases.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 568½ for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Bull operators and Commission Houses were buyers which raised the market to Rs. 575. Around this level one Japanese House sold which caused a setback and the prices declined to Rs. 572½ but again recovered to Rs. 574 on jobbers buying. At about this level Japan and Commission Houses were sellers and the values dropped to Rs. 568½. Owing to Liverpool opening being much better than expected the market jumped to Rs. 579½ and finally closed at Rs. 578 at 6 p.m. Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 538 and advanced to Rs. 542 on Exporting Houses and Offices buying. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 536 on Marwari Shroffs and bear operators selling, but again recovered to Rs. 539 on Bull operators buying and finally closed at Rs. 545 at 6 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 528 and went up to Rs. 535. From this level the prices gradually gave way to Rs. 527 but again recovered to Rs. 534 on Offices and Bull operators buying, and finally closed at Rs. 539 at 6 p.m. F G Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 462 and declined to Rs. 458, finally closing at Rs. 466 at 6 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday and the demand was moderate.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P. M.

Bombay, November, 12.

Fully Good Broach	April/May		578
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan		466
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan		545
Fine Oomra	March		539

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Novr. 19.

Fully Good Broach	April/May		569
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.		457
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		534
Fine Oomra	March		527

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS REPORT.

New York Market 10th November 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at Noon	Closing Prices	Since previous close
32.70	Dec.		32.19	+29
32.30	Jan.		32.55	+25
32,60	Mar.		32.83	+23
32,60	May		32.84	+24
32 25	July		32.26	+01
27.20	Oct:		27·15	+05

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 32.84, lowest 32.40, range .44 points. Trade is buying, Commission Houses buying absorbing all offerings. Some short covering. Amoskeag Mills reopening further departments 3 days weekly.

Liverpool Market 10th November 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Closing Prices	Since previous close
18.87	Jan.	18.55—32	13.83	—04
18.75	Mar.	18.45—30	18.68	—07
18.56	May		18.48	—08
18.17	July		18.05	—12
20.05	Jan.	Egyptian.	19.89	—16

Due to open to-day Jan. — 23 Mar. —20

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 18.87, lowest 18.54, range .33 points. Trade is buying, calling, Continent buying and local buying easily absorbed fair long liquidation. Tone of market good.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	1,000
" " Imports	
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Quiet	19.27
Egyption F. G. F. Sakels	20.70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov, 10.

M. G. Bengal Good,	12.15
" " Fully Good	12.55
" " Fine	12.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	13.10
" " " Fully Good	13.60
" " " Fine	14.10
M. G. Broach, Good	13.45
" " Fully Good	13.85
" " Fine	16.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.05
" " Fully Good	12.45
" " Fine	12.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

Months	To-day's Price.
Nov.	19.94—11
Dec.	19.9[illegible]—14
Jan.	19.89—16
Feb.	19.97—18
Mar.	20.05—20
April	20.12—20
May	20.18—21
June	20.19—20
July	20.2[illegible]—22
Aug.	20.21—22
Sept.	20.21—22
Oct.	20.21—22
Nov.	20.21—22

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov, 10

Months	To-day's Prices.
Nov.	18.99 +07
Dec.	18.82 +05
Jan.	18.8[illegible] —04
Feb.	18.76—05
Mar.	18.68—07
April	18.58—07
May	18.48—08
June	18.28—10
July	18.05—12
Aug	17.27—10
Sept	17.0[illegible]—12
Oct.	15 38—12
Nov	15.03—[illegible]2

Tone.—Very Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Nov. 10.

Total in Sight	50[illegible]0,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	360,000 "
East Indian " "	189,000 "
American "	29,5[illegible],000 "
Other " "	16[illegible],000 "
Total Sales	65,000 "
East Indian Sales	3,800 "
Total Speculation	"
" Export	"
East Indian Export	"
" " Stock	33,000 "
" " Forwarded	4100 "
" " Actual Export	"
" " Imports	3 000 "
" " Speculation	200 "
American Afloat	164,000 "
East Indian Afloat	29,000 "
Total Afloat	257,000 "

London, Nov. 10

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	35,000
" Exports to Great Britain	"
" " Continent	14,000
Futures at New York Jan.	22.55+25
" Mar.	32.83+23
" May.	32.84+24
" " July	32.26+01
Spot Cotton at New York	3 .50+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.00
Futures, " Jan.	33.57+27
" " " Mar.	33.70+26
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/6
Silver Bars Foreign mined	63 3/8

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 10.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. N/D Sellers	43/6
ARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. N/D Sellers	41/6
AUSTRALIAN N/D Paid	45/3
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Sellers	28
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I. F. N/D Paid Buyers	43/3
WHEAT soft Red Karachi 492 lbs. N/D buyers	42/6
WHEAT afloat to U. K. Qrs.	1,625,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 [illegible] 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	[illegible] 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0	13 14 0
Teesee[illegible], White 85-15	12 2 0	13 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	71 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	68 0 0	....
Groundnuts	12 12 0	13 8 0
Mowrasced	70 0 0	14 0 0
Barley	9 2 0	9 6 0
Castorseed	29 8 0	....
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	66 0 0	13 6 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 5 3	..
Linseed, April/May	12 12 0	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	15 10 0	..

SEEDS.

London, Nov, 10,

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold N/D Sellers Firm and fair trade afloat	17 1/8
LINSEED Argentine N/D Sellers	19
" " J/F Sellers value rather better	6 3/4
LINSEED Bombay per ton Full Rates November Paid Vales rather bether	£ 22[illegible]/6
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N/D nominal	£ 9 7/8
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers	£ 17 1/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 10.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N.D. Sellers	27/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N.D. Sellers	27/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi N.D. Sellers	27/10
Tone—Firm	

WELTEVREDEN, Nov. 10.

Sugar Trust sold of 1924 crop, Superior 75,000 Tons at 14½

Channel assortment 19,600 tons at 13⅞

And out 1923 crop 5,000 tons piculs of Syrup sugar at 18½:—

Second hand are firm and business done at the following rates ready at 18[illegible] guilders to 18⅜ Nov/Dec. at 17 3/4 8 17 7/8 Dec/Jan. at 17 3/4, 18.—, 18 1/2 8 18 9/16.

To-day quotations are ready 18 3/8 done Dec/Jan. 18 1/2 Done.

LINSEED.

London, Nov 10

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Higher prices asked Nov,/Dec Sellers	£ 21 3/4
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Higher prices Asked Nov /Dec. Value3	40/3
" Jan./Feb Value	37/3
Linseed Afloat	33000

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	12 1/2
Tone—Steady,	
Planatation First Latex crepe Nov,	14 1/4
Tone—Steady.	

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14

METALS.

London, Nov. 10

English best Selected Copper	£ 85 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 82 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets f o b net	£ 19
TIN BLOCK	215

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3/4	74 0 0
Copper	1/	74 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
rass Bars		40 0 0
at Kalai		58 0 0
Lead Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1 1/4		75 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS RATES.

Bombay, Nov, 12.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 14
Do,	No. 20 1/2	0 15 12
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 10
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Sapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 8
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 13 12
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 6
Ligth-house	No. 6 1/2	0 10 0
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 10
Japan	No. 42/2	1 12 6
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 10.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 10, 1923.

Cotton	2,253 Bales
Wheat	4,81 Cwts.
Linseed	1417 "
Kape, etc	148 "
Gingellyseed	2293 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1376 "
Castorseed	910 "
Rice	2949 "
Myrabollams	394 "
Cottonseed	1473 "
Mowraseed	23 "
Gram	Nil
Jawar	275 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Ghee	327 "
Coal	338 Tons.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 12

Spot prices.

Description.	8-11-23.	1-11-23.
Bengal F. G.	now quoted	..
S/ Punjab F. G.	"	"
Broach F. G.	"	"
Oomras Fine	"	"

	Futures.	Settlement kat
Hedge Contract.	8 11-23.	1 11-23.
Bengals Dec./Jan.	not quoted	441
Broach April-May	"	538
Oomra F. Dec Jan.	"	513
Oomra F, March	"	506
Oomra F. G.	"	..
Broacheras, G	"	..

Receipts for the week ending 8th November 1923 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1923	Bales. 1922
Bengals	12060	5591
Oomras	3962	6798
Dholleras	617	1675
Broach	513	..
Southerns	3590	830
Persians	8	3
Americans	..	291
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	..	..
Other sorts	..	728
Total	20759	15863

Exports for the week ending 8th November 1923

	Bales.
Europe	1,410
China	..
Japan	3222
Coast Ports	1067
Total	15689
Afloat in harbour Europe	8116
China, Japan and Coast Ports	6437
Total	14553

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 8th November 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
94475	65904	325122	132647	141600

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 8th November 1923 and corresponding period in last four years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
Europe	167965	95804	153804	136507	307832
China	12400	1605	25,04	16000	41974
Japan	87899	130459	197432	9213	211413
Coast Ports	4,14*	3473	4457	2351	357
Total	272189	225571	375227	169812	561932

* Including 227 bales for U. S. of America.

Total Exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 8th November 1923 — — 11,008 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 8th November 1923 — — 2,84,000 "

F. C. Whitten & Co.,
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
Yusuf Building,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Prism Binoculars
CLEANED AND ADJUSTED
IN TWELVE HOURS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting of the Institution of Engineers' (India.) Nicol Road, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 14.

Elections by Mahomedan and Non-Mahomedan Constituencies for the Legislative Assembly 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Opening of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 15.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Western India Automobile Association, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Elections by the Landholders' and the European constituencies for the Legislative Assembly, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 16.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

Counting of Votes for the University Constituency, 11 a.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 13 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 44m., Sunset 6h. 2m.
Nov. 14 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 45 m., Sunset 6h. 2m.
Nov. 15 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 45m., Sunset 6h 1m.
Nov. 16 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 46m; Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov. 17 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 46m.; Sunset 6h. 1m
Nov. 18 (Sunday) Sunrise 6h. 47m. Sunset 6h. 1m
Nov. 19 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

**The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawa will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35).

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (vi Jubb) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier, arriving there at 19-3o.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kashmir" with the mails from London of the 1st instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Friday, the 16th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" with mails from London of the 5th instant left Marseilles on the morning of the 10th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 10th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

PYDHONI KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Pydhoni Khilafat Committee will be held at its office to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (B. T.) to take steps to ensure success of the "Jazirat-ul-Arab Day."

FORT DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The postponed annual meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 o'clock at Krishna Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association assembled on Monday at 2-30 p.m., it was resolved that the Bazaar be closed to-morrow (Wednesday) to facilitate voting at the Election for the Legislative Assembly.

FRIENDS' UNION, KALYAN.

Under the auspices of the Friends' Union, Kalyan, the last lecture in the Hemant Lecture Series will be delivered by Mr. N. G. Chaphekar to-day (Tuesday) in the Kalyan English School Hall at 9 p.m. (S. T.) on "The educative utility of such lectures."

"ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS."

Under the auspices of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, a general meeting of the brokers and their employees will be held in the Association Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.), when Messrs. V. J. Patel, Jaisukhlal Mehta and others of the Swaraj Party will speak on the "Assembly Elections and Voters' Duty."

"TO-MORROW'S ELECTIONS."

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch), a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Sjt. Vithalbhai J. Patel will preside, Messrs. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, K. F. Nariman, Dr. M. B. Velker, Mr. Poonjabhai Thackersey and others will speak on "To-morrow."

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The 6th general meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday next, when Mr. E. C. Henriques will read his paper on "Indo-Saracenic Architecture in Gujarat" in the Architectural Rooms of Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The award of competition No. 2 for "Design for a small masonry bridge" will be declared at the same time.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Dr. Robert E. Hume, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of the History of Religions, Columbia University, New York, will deliver lecture I. of his course of lectures on "India's Early Religious History" in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall of the University to-day (Tuesday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Nature-Worship of the Rig-Veda and the Atharva-Veda." The lecture is open to the public.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of October, 1923, was 1,336. Out of this number 709 were women and 627 were children, 302 being boys and 325 girls. The average daily attendance of patients treated was 51.

"UNIVERSE AND ITS RELATION TO MAN."

Members of the Esean community, Bombay, are requested to note that the fifth instruction class will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The subject will be "The invisible universe and its relation to man." Admission is by card only from Mr. L. B. Nayak, Recorder, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

IN AID OF FLOODED DISTRICTS.

BENGALI PLAY IN BOMBAY.

The members of the Bengal Club, Parel, will stage the famous Bengali play "Hariraj" ("Hamlet") at Ballivalla's Grand Theatre today (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). The proceeds will go to the Kanara, Kolaba and Behar Flood Relief Funds. Tickets for Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1 can be had from Mr. J. C. Maitra, 22, Medows Street, Fort. Special accommodation will be made for ladies.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the B. S. D. C. C. was held at Arya Bhavan on the 2nd instant, when the new Executive Committee was formed and the representatives to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee were elected:—

Executive Committee:—Messrs. V. J. Patel, President; J. K. Mehta, Vice-President; Gordhandas (Malad) and Chunilal Popatlal, Hon. Treasurers; S. L. Gandhi and G. D. Bhatt, Hon. Secretaries.

Members of the M. P. C. C.:—Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. K. Mehta, Gordhandas, J. G. Mehta, S. C. Shah, M. G. Mehta, Permanand Kuverji, Dilkhush Diwanji, Wandrekar and G. D. Bhatt.

WEST MATUNGA-MAHIM TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The General Body meeting of the West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee has elected the following members of the Council of Management for the year 1923-24:—

President:—Srijut J. M. Buch (Lalit).

Members:—(1) Jamnadas N. Adhia, (2) Madhavdas Thakkar, (3) Jethalal, (4) D. V. Shah, (5) L. A. Dhalakia, (6) Odhavjee M. Mehta, (7) Professor Sheyte, (8) Primpal S. V. Puntambekar, (9) E. N. Mehta, (10) J. R. Deo, (11) I. S. Patel, (12) Damodar Haridas, (13) K. N. Varma, (14) Srimati Kamalabai Tipnis, (15) Srimati Lilavatiben Varma, (16) M. M. Desai, (17) P. C. Patel, (18) Khadubhai K. Desai, (19) Lalit, (20) C. J. Soneji.

Auditor:—D. V. Shah.

PASSENGERS' DAY.

ARRANGEMENTS IN KATHIAWAR.

Information has been received at the head office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, that arrangements have been made to observe Passengers' Day on the 20th instant at the following places besides those mentioned in the previous intimation:—Rajkot, Bhownagar, Gondal, Dhoraji, Porebunder, Junagadh, Morbi, Palitana, Vankaner, Wadhwan, Limbdi, Veraval, etc.

KANARA RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following further contributions to the Kanara Relief Fund:—

"Anonymous" ..... Rs. 200
Mr. K. J. Joshi ..... Rs. 10

We have received also the following contributions to the Kanara and other Districts Flood Relief Fund:—

Mr. Muthradas Doongersey ..... Rs. 100
Mr. K. J. Joshi ..... Rs. 10

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC TO BE ADMITTED.

A preliminary meeting of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee was held last week when the procedure with regard to the sittings of the Committee, the nature of the evidence required and other details were settled. The enquiry will be public, except when the Committee at the request of witnesses or otherwise may decide that evidence and examination ought more properly to be taken in camera.

Witnesses may, if they desire, confine their written statement to a statement of general principles or opinion, and leave their detailed evidence for their oral statement, and any part of their written statement may be treated as confidential if they so desire.

A formal questionnaire has not been prepared but the Committee has drawn up a list of heads of enquiry for the guidance of witnesses. The items include;

History and constitution of the Association.

Qualification of members etc. licensing of brokers and partnerships.

Powers and authority of President of the Association, its officers and staff. General meetings, and methods of business of Constitution and election of Committee of management and sub-committees.

Relations of Committee with general body of the Association and individual members.

Method of passing and enforcing rules and their adequacy.

Division of members into two classes, jobbers (dealers) and brokers.

Clerks, authorised and unauthorised. Wearing of badges. Admission of public.

Excessive holidays. Hours of work.

The broker and his office. The broker and his client. The buying broker and the selling broker. The broker's method of business. Contract notes. Margins. Commissions.

Bombay as a market for securities. The chief varieties of securities dealt in.

A cash basis for business. Cash versus forward busness. Budla business.

Blank transfers Their abolition. A check on gambling. Duties payable on the transfer of shares. Evasion of duties.

Fortnightly settlements. The closing of the Exchange for settlement.

Corners, Syndicates, Bulls versus Bears. The power of the Managing Committee to declare a corner and to fix prices. Justification and exercise of this power. Arbitration Committee.

The enforcing of bargains and adjustment of disputes. The buying-in-rule. Suspension of buying-in-rule.

The flotation of companies. New issues and quotations. Admission and removal of scrip from forward list.

Fluctuations in shares

The offical list and marking of bargains.

The Clearing House. Making-up-prices. Methods of clearing.

Defaulters.

Tribunal of Appeal constituted of members of the Association and represenatives of commercial bodies before which a member of the public can make complaint with regard to a broker or the Association.

Incorporation. Do events in the past make legislation and a charter a necessity. Nature and scope of legislation.

Bombay as one of the great markets of the world.

HIGH COURT.

REOPENING AFTER THE OCTOBER VACATION.

The High Court reopened yesterday after the October Vacation.

The Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump presided in the First Court on the Appellate Side.

The Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah, the Hon. Justice Marten, the Hon. Justice Pratt, the Hon. Justice Kajiji, the Hon. Justice Fawcett, the Hon. Justice Kemp and the Hon. Justice Mulla presided in their respective Courts on the Original Side.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE

At the Esplanade Police Court on Monday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged Zariff Latif, a Pathan fireman tindal with being in illicit possession of cocaine weighing 3,150 grains valued at Rs. 515.

The prosecution story was that on the 7th August when the S. S. "Nagpur" came to the Victoria Dock Mr. W. E. Rice, Customs Inspector and his staff boarded the ship and began to search the crew's quarters. When they came across the accused's box they found him absent. They, therefore, broke open the box in the presence of a "punch" and found eight bottles of cocaine each containing 25 gramme (3150 grains in all), and his shipping certificate. A report was subsequently made to the Excise Department about the whereabouts of the accused and Mr. Hudson communicated with the authorities at Campbellpur North-Western Frontier Province. From where the accused had come but later on the accused came down to Bombay and surrendered himself.

After recording the evidence of Mr. Rice and Mr. McLeod, Chief Officer of the ship, further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 7th December.

Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar-at-Law appeared for the accused.

RUPTURE OF SPLEEN BY A BLOW

On Sunday afternoon near the Prince's Dock Gate, Abdul Razak, a dock labourer, was spreading a mat to sleep as he was feeling unwell. In the meantime one Nurmahomed Rahimtoola, another labourer came and claimed the mat as his. They came from words to blows when, it is said, Abdul got the worse of it and complained of pain on the heart and vomitted. In a few minutes he died.

At the Coroner's inquest the Police Surgeon said that the spleen of the deceased was about eight times the normal average weight and was torn on its under surface. The cause of death was rupture of the spleen which could have been caused by a blow not necessarily violent.

The jury returned a verdict of death from rupture of the enlarged spleen resulting apparently from blow with the fist given him by Nurmahomed.

ALLEGED ASSAULT

On Sunday night Narayen Babaji, a peon in the Bombay Municipality, was found dead in his bed after a drunken bout followed by a fight. The Coroner held an inquest on Monday when Dhondu Abaji, who is suspected of having assaulted Narayen was also present.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, who made the post mortem examination said he found no external marks of violence but noticed the left fifth rib broken and a small rupture near the apex of the heart. The cause of death in his opinion was rupture of the heart which could have been caused by a blow or a fall on the chest wall.

Pandurang Dhondu, a peon in the Bombay Municipality said he met the deceased and one Vithu at the Municipal Office at noon on Sunday and went to Hanuman Lane where they had liquor. They then went to Thakordwhere they again had liquor. They then proceeded to witness' room at Girgaon where the deceased gave some more money to the witness for liquor. Laxmon brought liquor and he was accompanied by one Bhica Gela. When they were having liquor the suspect came who was living on the same floor. When the deceased asked him what he wanted, the suspect folded his hands and prepared himself for a fight. The suspect then knocked the deceased on the chest whilst he was seated and gave him two blows with his fist on his left side. Witness took the suspect out of the room and when he returned the deceased was seated. The suspect came with one Kashiram after about 15 minutes and again kicked the deceased on his chest and gave him two blows with the fist on his side. Kashiram struck Vithu and threw a flower pot at him. All those in the room then left and witness was alone with the deceased who went to sleep. At 9-30 p.m. witness as well as his wife tried to wake him up for his food but found him cold and breathless.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following letter has been addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, Byculla District Congress Committee:—

To The Honorary Secretaries, Byculla District Congress Committee, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to resign my seat from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee representing the 'F' ward to make room for Mr. Oosman Sobani who is not elected on the Bombay Provl. Congress Committee.

In my opinion Mr. Oosman Sobani will be of more use to the B. P. C. C. than myself.

Please therefore accept this as my resignation and inform the B. P. C. C. accordingly.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) H. J. TRIVEDI.

C/o. Chagganlal Khimji and Co.

Duncan Road, P. O. Girgaum,

Bombay, 8th November, 1923.

MUNICIPAL COROPRATION.

BUNGALOW FOR COMMISSIONER.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. Practically the whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of Standing Committee's resolutions of not a very important character and the discussion was of a desultory nature.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner informing the Standing Committee that Government had offered a plot of land measuring 449 square yards for a bungalow for the Commissioner, for which a price of Rs. 58,533 was asked.

Mr. R. M. Rahimtulla moved the Standing Committee's resolution authorising the Commissioner to purchase the plot.

Mr. Mathradas Trikumji moved that the consideration of the question be postponed and that legal opinion might be taken in the meantime.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi seconded.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai scented danger in the matter. If they bought the plot the Commissioner might ask them for a free bungalow and other officers also might do the same thing but even High Court judges had no bungalows. There was already a suggestion that the pay of the Commissioner should be increased to Rs. 4,000, and he thought it would not be proper to provide him with a free bungalow also.

The Commissioner said he could not live in the bungalow even if it were built there. At present he had got a fine bungalow through the generosity of the Government, and when a new Commissioner came he might not get the use of it. It was a good bargain to buy the plot at the price offered, for it was cheap as they could sell the land at double the price and make a profit of more than half-a-lakh of rupees. He did not think that even if they paid their Commissioners Rs. 4,000 they would get a man to serve them, unless they provided them with a house.

Mr. J. B. Petit thought they should accept the offer, as it was a good plot, and they could make use of it whenever necessary..

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said Government were giving the plot on certain conditions and legal opinion should be taken on the matter. There were other officers also who would require houses, and they would have to be provided with accommodation.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said if the house were not given to the Commissioner he might go out of Bombay to live there and their work would suffer.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said the plot was a valuable one and they were getting it practically for a song. Government were giving the plot for a particular purpose and if they built a house he thought they might get full rent from the Commissioner; they might get six per cent. or even 7½ per cent. interest on their investment he thought.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said they expected their officers to do their duty whether they were given houses or not. The Commissioner could not stay outside the city under the rules. If it were Dr. Sukhia's argument that they were offering their high officers an inducement to do their duty in the shape of a house, he thought there was neither logic nor commonsense in it.

The original resolution was carried the amendment being thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

YOU MAY BE INTERESTED TO KNOW HOW

POLITICAL PRISONERS ARE TREATED IN INDIAN JAILS

DO NOT MISS TO-MORROW'S "CHRONICLE" (14TH NOVEMBER.)

DHARAVI TANNERIES AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The proceedings of the last meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on the 18th instant as published in your valued columns is incomplete. I cannot understand why not even a passing reference was made to an important discussion that took place at the above meeting on the Bombay Tannery-owners' petition in respect of the threatened withdrawal of their licenses by the Municipal executive. In view of the importance of the subject to the section of people engaged in the Tannery trade, I hope you will kindly allow some space for the following brief account of what took place at the said meeting.

Messrs. Mulla and Mulla on behalf of their clients, the Dharavi Tannery Owners addressed a letter to the Corporation in which they stated that the Municipal License Superintendent had written to their clients threatening to withdraw their licenses after the 31st March 1924; and further that the Municipal Commissioner had subsequently written to the Tanners informing them that the Municipal Corporation had already sanctioned his proposal for the removal of the tanneries from the Dharavi Area. The attorneys for the affected tanners asked for inspection of the correspondence that might have passed between the City Improvement Trust and the Municipal Commissioner, but their request had been refused by the Mighty Atoms of the Corporation—in this case of course the Municipal Commissioner. Consequently the tanners' attorneys prayed the Corporation to afford them certain reliefs.

When the matter was hurried out of its course and placed before the Corporation by the Commissioner, Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the above letter be referred to the Commissioner for report and Mr. Husseinbhoy Haveliwala seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the motion and said that in view of the attitude taken up by the Commissioner in connection with the removal of the tanneries from Dharavi, what they wanted was not the Commissioner's report, but they wanted his explanation. Mr. Nariman thought that the Improvement Trust was at the bottom of the whole affair and it behoved the Corporation, when such an important matter was brought to its notice, to probe into it. He then went into the history of the question and pointed out that the Trust wanted to acquire the properties held by the petitioners, and accordingly had served notices upon them. The tannery-owners put in their claims which amounted to nearly 3 1/2 crores of rupees. Even the Trust officials had admitted that in order to acquire these properties they would have to pay more than a crore and a half rupees. It was obvious therefore that the present move of the Municipal executive was in some way connected with the plans of the Trust to acquire the properties belonging to the petitioners, and no more effective weapon could be resorted to, to dispossess the property-owners than to threaten their very existence, by withdrawing their licenses as had been done in this instance. If the move were successful, the result would be that the tanners would be obliged to close down their business, and then the Trust would gaily step in and acquire the properties of the tanners for a song. It was undesirable that the Municipal Commissioner should have anything to do with a move on the part of the Improvement Trust. If the Trust wanted to acquire the properties at Dharavi, the Trust must pay fair compensation and acquire the properties in a fair and equitable manner. When the tanneries were first removed from Dadar to their present site, the tanners were given an assurance that they would not be disturbed again. Therefore the Corporation was bound to call upon the Municipal Commissioner to furnish an explanation of his conduct in this matter, and also enquire why he had refused the petitioners' request for inspection of the correspondence, if any, that had taken place between himself and the Trust officials. He therefore moved an amendment that the matter be refered to the Roads Committee for report and until its report was received that the licenses should be continued. After the amendment was duly seconded, the Commissioner, in replying to Mr. Nariman's criticisms, said that the tanners had been served with notices to quit so far back as 1915. Owing to the war, they were however allowed to carry on their trade. Now in the matter of licensing trade in the City there were certain broad principles, and one was that all offensive trades such as the one under reference must be removed to Salsette or Chimod as soon as possible by cancelling the licenses. In order to relieve the congestion in the city, it was necessary to develop the northern part and to this end the tanneries must be removed from their present site. Mr. Nariman, by his amendment, had sought to postpone the matter indefinitely by referring it to the Roads Committee, but such a proposal could not be tolerated. He was prepared to give the tanners a short extension of their licenses, but he could not allow the matter to be delayed for an uncertain period. As rewards the inspection of the correspondence, he was not bound to disclose it to the applicants.

Rao Bahadur Pai and Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar supported the Commissioner. After that, the closure was applied, and when votes were taken Mr. Nariman's amendment was carried by a majority.—Yours, etc.,

A. A. PEERBHOY.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

SENTENCED A SECOND TIME.

MR. R. R. DIVAKAR OF DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 12.

Ranganath Ramachandra Divakar, Editor, "Karmver" and "Nawashakti", was sentenced this morning to two years' rigorous imprisonment and five hundred rupees fine under sections 124 sections A and 153A. This is the fourth trial he stood and second punishment he has to undergo.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Apparently as a result of recent bombing operation in Waziristan against the Gurikhal information has been received that this tribe has now submitted definitely to all the terms required of them after a certain period of negotiation.

* * * *

The latest message from Peshawar gives the results so far obtained from the investigation about Parachinar murders. It appears Captain Watts put up a most gallant stand against the murderers and prevented them from carrying out their nefarious object of abducting his wife. Evidence shows that although two shots were fired at the victims the death was due to stales. Of the two shots fired, one was of pass made musket and the other of 303. An experiment with the shots shows that the fact that the shots were not heard is not surprising. The question of any inside collusion is also being examined but opinion is generally against it. The tracks have been found out of three men. One of them had feet of thirteen inches, another of nine or ten, while the third had nailed *chaplis*. It is inferred that one of the gang must have been very powerful. Search parties are still out and among the clues so far obtained are a piece of blood-stained khaki markin and sime faint finger prints on glass.

* * * *

Reports from all parts of India show that the Armistice Day was observed at eleven this morning by the suspension of all business for two minutes when prayers were offered. Parades were held at important stations attended by officials and non-officials.

* * * *

The Armistice Day was celebrated at Nagpur in the Cathedral. Sir Frank Sly and a large number of civilians attended the special service.—(A. P.).

SIR GEORGE AND LADY LLOYD.

HEARTY FAREWELL ON LEAVING POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were accorded a hearty farewell on leaving Poona for Bombay this evening. Their Excellencies drove in state escorted by the bodyguard and a detachment of 2nd Lancers across the New Lloyd Bridge into Poona city where they were entertained at *pan-supari* parties. From the city the Governor and party drove to the railway station which was gaily decorated in honour of the occasion and where members of his Excellency's Executive Council, Ministers and President of the Legislative Council and a large assemblage of civil and military officers, ladies and non-officials assembled to bid them good-bye. Lieut.-Col. D. D. Khanbatta, President, Suburban Municipality, and Dewan Bahadur Godbole, President, District Local Board, read addresses to which Sir George Lloyd replied. Their Excellencies then shook hands with every one present before entering their special train which left at 6 p.m. amid cheers of all those present on the platform.

POONA'S NEW SPORTS CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd with whom was the Hon. Lady Lloyd on Saturday evening performed the opening ceremony of the new Lloyd Polo ground and pavilion. The new club is to be run on the lines of the Willingdon Sports Club Bombay and is open to membership of Europeans and Indians alike. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentleman present at the opening. Mr. Proes on behalf of the Committee requested His Excellency to declare the the club open and Col. Herbert explained the objects the clubs had in view.

In replying to these speakers His Excellency Sir George Lloyd said that ever since he first came to Poona he regretted that there was no sports club in Poona at which Englishmen and Indians could meet. He remembered how impressed he was with the great service Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon had rendered in so successfully supplying this need in Bombay and eventually it occurred to him that need might be satisfied by the creation of a full sized polo ground adjacent to the present one with the ultimate object of developing it into a social club like the Willingdon Club in Bombay. His Excellency expressed his cordial acknowledgments to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Delhi and Sir W. Marshall for their ready assistance in making the present site available. Continuing, His Excellency said that he next turned to H. H. Aga Khan who threw himself into the project with enthusiasm and not only contributed a large initial donation but inspired him to further efforts by recalling the old days when Poona led the whole of India in the realm of polo and when all crack teams came to this station for important tournaments.

GENEROUS DONORS.

His Highness had actually telegraphed that day to say that on his return to India he would take active interest in the club and do what he could to make it a full success. His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla had now come forward and, extreme generosity, presented the club with the whole cost of its new pavilion which he suggested should be called the Rajpipla pavilion in lasting memory of his [illegible] assistance. His Excellency mentioned as other generous donors Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee, Captain Ellis Sassoon, H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Sir Dorab Tata and Mr. Victor Rosenthal. His Excellency hoped the Maharaja of Jodhpur would make his visit to Poona an annual occurrence in future and thus help to make this station once more the best polo station in India. In conclusion His Excellency said that he was anxious before leaving India to secure a sum of Rs. 50,000 as endowment for the upkeep of the club and he made a final appeal to all who believed that in the mutual playing of games together lay one of the most valuable agents for bringing about those happy understandings and relationships between the different communities and races in this country, to send him subscriptions between now and his departure a month hence to enable him to leave the club a going concern. His Excellency then declared the pavilion and ground open and started a scratch game of polo by throwing in the first ball.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Market opened firm with a good outside enquiry better speculative demand and higher gunny market. The undertone is one of confidence. Coals shew a fair turnover at firm rates. In teas only a small business is reported at current prices. A few parcels of Indian iron and steel are wanted at market. Cottons remain steady with only a limited business passing. In Government securities there is a good enquiry for 3½ per cents while bonds are firm at late rates. Stock exchange was closed to-day at 2 p.m. as a mark of respect to the memory of Late Babu Jahar Lall Dutt. Following were closing quotations:—Government securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper 64/4 s. l. 6 per cent. bonds 1926 101/14; Do. 1927 102/2. Banks—Allahabad Bank pref. 90 xd. Imperial Bank fully paid 1400. Cottons Agra United 2 2/14 s. l. Dunbar 164; Kesoram 4/12; Jutes—Auckland 142 Barnagore pref. 46 s. o. l. Belvedere 330; Budge 386 O. L. Cheviot 227/8 Clive 254 S.L.; Empire 36 S. L. Courepore 350 S. L. Do. pref. 94; Howrah 34/4 Hoogly 46/8 S. L. Kamarhatty 452/8 102 xd., Orient 174; Presidency Mills 6/2; Kinnison 841; Lansdowne 228 S. L. National 250; New Central 420; Northbrook pref. Reliance 42; Union 370 so ol. Waverley 8. Coals—Adjai 309 xd., Barabhoni 12/4; Bansdeopur 28 xd., Bengal 670; Bhulanbarree 27/8 Bhalgora 12 Burrakur 34 xd., Xentral Kurkend 21/12 Ghusick and Muslia 21/8 Gopalichuck 12/6 S. L. Huntodih 4/4; Katras Jhorriah 104 Lakurka 15; Nazira 9/6 Beerchoom 35/4 S. O. L. Mints 26/8; Sabmukuria and Asansol 5/8 Talchar 6/12. Miscellaneous—C. P. Cements annas 14 S. L. Indian Iron and steel 32; Marshalls India Ld. 5/12; Alpha General Insurance annas 8; B. I. Corporation ordy. 6/4; Burma Corporation 5/2; Calcutta tramways 14/4; Fairbairn Lawson 2/8; Indian wood products 5/4; Commercial Properties 4/3 disc; Tea companies Dimakusi 27/8 x.d. Durrang 60; Sapoi 20; Tirrihannah 21/10; Tukvar 27/4 C. D. Debentures—Namdang Tea Debentures 75 S. L.

Exchange—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling four and thirteen sixteen pence and demand one shilling four and twenty-seven thirty-second pence.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of Crude Oil by the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of October 1923 amounted to 61 [illegible] —(A. P.).

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

ARABIA
AND THE
KHILAFAT

The "Bombay Chronicle" has arranged to publish a series of special articles on this question which under the name of "Jeziratul-Arab" has become momentous to the Indian public. The first instalment will appear on November 16th. The articles are from the pen of an acknowledge expert on the subject and will deal with the political problem of the Arabs, in its relation to the Muslim world and to the British Empire.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1923.
613th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AND AFTER.

The headlines which we gave to Reuter's report of the speeches on the Indian question at the Imperial Conference have offended "New India's" sense of propriety and roused our contemporary to a tilt at them as Don Quixote was aroused at sight of windmills. Our headlines were: (1) "Up against a Stonewall", (2) "Ireland's Sympathy for India," (3) "Smuts' Candour", (4) "Alwar in Poetic Ecstacy", (5) "Devonshire's 'Settled Facts'" and (6) "End of the Tragi-Comedy". Regarding the first, which merely reproduced General Smuts' words, "New India" remarks, "the 'Chronicle' appears to suggest that India is up against a stonewall which she cannot surmount." We suggested nothing of the kind. If there was any "suggestion" in the headline, it was that General Smuts, while confessing that he was "up against the stonewall" of anti-Indian prejudice prevailing among his fellow-Whites, was also pointing out to Indians in this country that they had to count with such a stonewall. We do not think that in so suggesting we either misrepresented General Smuts or misled our countrymen. Our contemporary has no quarrel with the second line. As regards the third headline "New India" says it "cleverly suggests that the other Premiers except the Irish lacked that quality (candour) but were substantially at one with him, which is a negation of truth." All that we can say is that this is a "clever" suggestion on "New India's" own part. If our contemporary agrees that the Irish delegate uttered a harsh truth about the inferior status of the Indian delegates—the obviousness of which every one of his colleagues must have known—is it misleading to suggest that General Smuts in emphasising the disparity between India and the Self-Governing Dominions was more candid than his fellow-delegates, who had avoided a plain statement? Our contemporary quotes Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's description of General Smuts' speech as "subtle", "illusory" and "evasive", to show that the latter was the reverse of candid. But Sir Tej Bahadur's description applies to that portion only of General Smuts' speech in which he attempted a justification of the denial of franchise to Indians in the Union, whereas our mention of his "candour" had reference to the latter portion of his speech wherein he asserted that Indians in India would be perfectly within their rights if they took up an attitude towards the nationals of the Dominions similar to that adopted by the Dominions towards the nationals of India. Further, General Smuts' "candour" has been appreciated not only in the British Press but in South Africa also. It is only our contemporary who appears not to be impressed with General Smuts' candour.

Regarding the Maharaja of Alwar, our contemporary wants us to remember the fact that he put in "a strong and eloquent plea for Self Government for British India to be conceded without the provoking decennial tests, through her self-determination." But was the Conference the right place for putting in the plea? Are the Dominions too to be "the judges of the time and measure of each advance" made by India? Was not the plea out of place at the Conference and was it the Maharaja, though unwittingly, contributing to the humiliation of India in the eyes of the world by putting in such a plea before Dominion delegates? But the Maharaja gave utterance to other sentiments also, which in view of the treatment administered to his countrymen in almost every colony of the Empire, seem to us unfortunate. What Indian with any grain of self-respect, for instance, would dream of accepting a personal invitation from General Smuts, while his countrymen are being hounded out of the Union by General Smuts' Government? Yet it has pleased the Maharaja to accept such an invitation and to extend one in return to General Smuts to visit India! Then there is the fifth headline, "Devonshire's 'settled facts'." Our contemporary would appear to know the Duke's mind better than the Duke himself. He made it as plain as any words could make it that the decision arrived at by His Majesty's Government with regard to Kenya was a well considered one and that so far as he could see there was no prospect of reversing it. At the same time he said he was ready to listen to any representation that the Government of India might deem it necessary to make. As Swift remarked, when one is put on the rack, the right to shout at least should be reserved to the victim. The Duke of Devonshire, no doubt, deserves our thanks for that concession. If our contemporary's reading of the Duke's speech is correct, then one would have to believe that he was joking when he said that he could not hold out any hope of the reversal or modification of the Kenya decision.

Lastly, we come to the six headline "End of the Tragi-Comedy". Our contemporary was for the withdrawal of Dr. Sapru from the Conference, if he was not permitted to protest against the Kenya decision. But though the permission to lodge a direct protest was withheld from him, Dr. Sapru elected to remain in the Conference because he was assured that there would be no objection to his protesting against the decision in the course of his speech reviewing the whole position of Indians in the Empire. It will be observed that though the issue was really that of Kenya those responsible for the staging of the Indian debate in the Conference managed to side-track that issue and to divert the brunt of Dr. Sapru's attack to General Smuts, who as we have seen, was well prepared to meet it. Instead of His Majesty's Government who were solely responsible for the humiliation of India, the South African Union Government was made to face the fire of Dr. Sapru's batteries. It is a matter of regret to all his countrymen that Dr. Sapru fell a dupe to the strategem and chose to waste his breath on General Smuts. If Dr. Sapru had withdrawn from the Conference when he was not allowed to question the propriety of the Kenya decision directly, His Majesty's Government would have been obliged to climb down. The result of his remaining in the Conference was that the Kenya issue was thrust to the background and undue importance given into the status of Indians in Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The position as regards South Africa remains where it was in 1921, because General Smuts is adamant, in spite of all Dr. Sapru's efforts to dissolve him. Were we wrong, then, in describing the Indian debate as a tragi-comedy? Perhaps we were. We ought to have described it as a tragic farce. When the attack should have been concentrated on the hostile attitude of His Majesty's Government in respect of Kenya, Dr. Sapru's efforts at the Conference were tended to divert the attention of the country from that burning question and to dissipate its energies by more delay. That Dr. Sapru has been little help to India can be judged from the advice of both Dr. Besant and Mr. Sastri to the nation not to rest on its oars, but go on agitating. Dr. Besant urges that "the agitation must go on till measures of relief are passed in the Dominions and when a Dominion has actually removed the Indian grievances, then that Dominion should have the ban on it removed—not before." India has done her best to persuade the Dominions and His Majesty's Government to deal justly with her. She has no more responsibility in the matter. Her concern henceforth must be self-development, which is the only way in which she can hope to bring relief to her oppressed children. It is for the Dominions and Great Britain to conciliate India, if they wish to do so. The tragi-comedy in which Dr. Sapru was persuaded to take part is ended and India can once more give her whole attention to the work which everybody knows must be done before she can really hope for justice in the Empire. The success, or failure of Dr. Sapru's Committees is the concern of England rather than of India.

Notes of the Day.

The Lesson.

Since our comments on the Indian delegates' "achievements" at the Imperial Conference—which appear in the leading columns—were written, Lala Lajpatrai's views on the same subject have been furnished to us and our readers will see that Lalaji endorses practically every word we say regarding Dr. Sapru. Like ourselves he thinks that the whole Indian debate was a camouflage cleverly stage-managed. He also thinks that the Irish delegate and General Smuts distinguished themselves by their candour. Far from believing that India stands to benefit from Dr. Sapru's labours, Lala Lajpatrai fears that the effect of the speeches in the Conference will be to damp the enthusiasm of the Moderates and to mislead the country once more into the old state of complacency and exploded commonplaces of "faith in the British sense of justice." If the Conference has any lesson to teach to Indians it is, as the Lalaji says, that Indians should concentrate on winning Swaraj at the earliest possible moment.

India and Imperial Preference.

While pointing out that India had not participated in the Preference negotiations, Mr. Innes, India's "representative" at the Imperial Economic Conference, is reported to have welcomed the "concessions which were extended to India without asking any in return from India" and to have hoped that "when the time came India would consider the question of Preference and India would not be unmindful of the benefits received." Mr. Innes may rest assured that Indians will not be found wanting in gratitude for any good turn done to them. But would it be too much to enquire of Mr. Innes what are the "concessions" which have been extended to India without asking any return from her. If there have been any such concessions, Reuter's London correspondent has failed to make them known to us. He has told us that "apples," "fruit-juices" and "honey" imported from the Dominions will be admitted free of duty in Great Britain. Also, Empire wines will be charged duties which will be comparatively lighter than those imposed on foreign wines. These are all the concrete proposals of the Conference, so far as we are aware. May one ask Mr. Innes in what way India stands to benefit from these proposals? India is not an exporter of fruits, fruit-juices or wines to Great Britain. It is the Dominions only which are interested in that trade. What, then, are the "concessions" which India has received without asking and without being asked to return the favour? We recall that at an earlier stage of the Conference, there was a talk of some preference being shown to tobacco of Empire origin. We do not know whether the Conference has made such a recommendation. Even if it has, the benefit which India can derive from such preference will be but nominal, since South African tobacco also will enjoy the same preference and, consequently, will be a rival of Indian tobacco. Further, the quality of Indian tobacco is not such that it can be expected to oust its Havannah rival from the British market. Few smokers in Great Britain will care to smoke stuff of inferior quality for the sake of "The Empire." In these circumstances, the benefits that India stands to gain as a result of the present session of the Conference seem rather shadowy. Yet, Mr. Innes hopes that India will be grateful. Funny man!

"A Prosperous Colony."

Because in his report the Controller of Labour of the Federated Malay States says there was a considerable increase of Indian immigrants during 1922, a local Anglo-Indian contemporary has proceeded to describe the States as "a prosperous colony." It does not appear to have struck the journal that the increase may have been due wholly or in part to conditions of acute unemployment prevailing in India during the period. The figures, supplied by the Controller, of daily rates of wages for Indian male and female labour, and of their savings do not give any indication of the "prosperity" of labour in the States. Even the Controller says that the wages were but "slightly higher" than in the previous year. On the other hand, the record of savings per head made by the labourers shows a marked falling off since 1920. The average amount per head standing to the credit of Indians of all classes in the savings bank on 31st December 1922 was 76 dollars, as compared with 75 dollars in 1921 and 104 dollars in 1920. If the investments of labourers alone are taken into account it will be found that the average per depositor comes to less than 50 dollars. Similarly the remittances to India in 1922 averaged only Rs. 80 per head as compared with Rs. 100 in 1921. Do these figures show that the labourers were passing through "prosperous" times, as the journal makes out, or was the reverse the truth? According to the Controller even the "slightly higher" wages the immigrants were earning last year averaged only 40 cents a day for men and 30 cents for women! On such a pittance these labourers have to feed themselves and their children and perhaps maintain their aged parents and other dependent relatives in India.

A Library for Women.

The Corporation has done well in adopting Mr. Motiwalla's suggestion for the opening of a reading room and library in the Girgaum Ward exclusively for the use of women. Such an institution was badly needed in Bombay, particularly in Girgaum where a very large number of educated women live. There are not many such libraries in the city, exclusively for the use of women. What is required is a reading room and library around which the various activities of women in the locality should centre. Women are coming more and more to the fore in Bombay, as can be seen from their presence on public platforms and in the Corporation. It is not enough to have a library in the Girgaum Ward alone. Such institutions should be opened in every ward of the city and they should be under the supervision of the Schools Committee. The Municipal Commissioner asked the Corporation to wait until a local Carnegie came forward to endow such libraries, as he thought the expense would be too great. But no expense could be too great where the intellectual well-being of the citizens is concerned, and it is only proper that one of the most important functions of the Corporation should be to educate the women of the city to the requisite standard. It is gratifying to note that the Corporation does not grudge such an expenditure, and it is to be hoped the library in Girgaum will not be the last of its kind in Bombay.

Indian Steel Industry.

The volumes of statements published by Government relating to the Tata Iron and Steel Company give some very interesting information; but it is difficult to understand why evidence which was once regarded as secret and as such was given in camera is now published in a Government publication. There is a good deal of what might justly be regarded as matters of trade secret and the only excuse for the publication, namely, that the principal party has consented just suffices to save the publication from the otherwise strong accusation of interested manoeuvring. For our part, we should very much desire that the evidence before the Tariff Board should always be made public, but interests of trade secrets must also not be overlooked. The figures relating to the cost of production and the output will, of course, be the most interesting. Thus, the cost "all in" of steel ingots was Rs. 56/13.4 annas in 1916-17 and Rs. 92/1.12 annas in 1921-22; of blooming mill, 70/13.41 and 113/13.92 per ton, of rail mill, 110/0.96 and 163-4 annas respectively. This shows a very considerable increase in cost, while the selling price has come down almost to pre-war level as shown in statement No. 7. The output has increased, but we fancy there may still remain considerable internal economies to be achieved, notably by some means to reduce the overcapitalisation of the industry.

Sassoon Industrial Institution.

The report on the working of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution for the year 1922-23 just published reveals a state of things which is not creditable to Government or the Bombay Municipality—especially in regard to the sanitary condition of the institution. The maximum number of boys for which there is accommodation is 334 while the average number in any one month during the year under review was 328. The arrangements with regard to the health of so many inmates, are far from satisfactory. The report makes a frank and yet condemnatory admission "that the main latrine is so arranged that it is highly insanitary especially during the monsoon." "It has on more than one occasion", says the report, "been condemned by responsible medical authorities, but although the Committee have approached Government to get a more up-to-date system installed, Government have not seen their way to sanction the necessary expenditure. The main reason for delay has been the hope that within a few years the Municipality would be able to bring the main drainage system to this neighbourhood. For the last ten years, however, this anticipation has failed to materialise and since January last the Municipal Health Officer has again had the latrine examined and recommended the installation of a new system." One fails to understand, why the Municipal Health Officer is content to make such a lugubrious statement without taking legal action under the Municipal Law, such as in the case of a private landlord. With regard to education, the Committee have apparently taken a wise step in imparting literary education and in devoting greater attention to training in various handicrafts. They have engaged a master tailor to teach tailoring which is likely to provide a lucrative career for many boys in after-life. The Committee also try to keep in touch with the discharged boys and to take care of those who are without homes or friends by sending them to the Sheppard After-Care Auxiliary Home at Parel till they are able to earn a living.

A Source of Drain.

The extent of the financial drain, from which India suffers as a result of the indiscriminate patronage of foreign insurance companies by Indians and public corporations in this country, is hardly realised adequately by the people of India. The debate in the local Corporation a few weeks ago showed what hazy ideas on the subject most of the guardians of public interests possessed. Some useful light on this matter of vital importance is thrown by the report of the Government Actuary on the working of the Life Assurance Companies and Societies in British India for the year 1921-22 which has been before the public for some time. In the year under report there were about 50 Indian life assurance companies and 24 British, Colonial and Foreign life offices which have places of business in India. Nearly all the non-Indian Companies are partially exempted from the operations of the Indian Life Insurance Act of 1912 and the result of this exemption is that they are freed from the necessity of either making a deposit with the Comptroller of Currency or making a separate statement respecting their Indian business. The latter of these exemptions, though apparently trifling, is really of very great importance from the Indian point of view, inasmuch as it leaves the Indian public in the dark as to the amount of business these Companies transact in India and consequently of the drain of Indian money to foreign countries. From the mass of figures compiled in the actuarial report one gets little idea of the actual sum that goes to swell the pockets of the non-Indian Companies. A fairly correct idea, however, will be gleaned from the figures given below showing the business for 1920 and the premium income on that account of three of the non-Indian Companies from their valuation results given in the report:

Company	Premium income during 1920	Sum assured and bonuses for 1920
1. North British and Mercantile	Rs. 18,80,760	Rs. 4,11,16,620
2. Phoenix	Rs. 7,47,930	Rs. 1,53,07,200
3. Royal Exchange	Rs. 1,15,080	Rs. 25,63,740
Total	Rs. 27,43,770	Rs. 5,89,87,650

If only three non-Indian Companies could collect Rs. 27,43,770 in premia and secure a total business of about six crores during 1920, what must be the business of all the 24 companies in India to-day? It is a pity that this tremendous drain from the country is not realised by Indians. When there are quite a number of efficiently and profitably managed indigenous companies, which have stood the test of time and successfully withstood competition from the best managed of the European concerns, there is no reason why Indians should not increasingly take advantage of the facilities they offer.

IDEALS OF NON-COOPERATION.

BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.

V.

So far I have tried to discuss our ideal of democracy from the indications of it given in the Congress programme. I am now going to consider what sort of Government we desire for India and how we propose to form it. There are many among our Moderate countrymen who probably agree with us in our ideal of democracy, though there is a kind of fundamental difference between them and us as to the means to be adopted to approach or achieve that ideal. For example, they want to remove the untouchability of the untouchables almost in the same spirit in which the foreign Christian missionary wants to do. For them it is a question of social reform. They will not make it an item and a *necessary item* of their political propaganda. Their way of doing it is by appealing to the sense of philanthropy of the higher castes and the richer men among their countrymen. They always think and talk of *elevating* them. I confess that *most* of the Congress men, too, do not fully realize the importance of the question, nor develop the necessary spirit, but to my judgment the timidity of the former is greater than the ignorance or lack of understanding the latter.

A fundamental difference.

Similarly on the Labour question, they are in favour of organising Labour and are doing valuable work in that line, but here again they are afraid of the true principles that underlie the same. Believers still in the Manchester school of Economics, putting their faith in the industrial methods of the West, they believe in providing legislative protection for Labour almost in the same lines on which it has been done in the West. It is like creating a disease and then setting to cure it by symbolic treatment. I have so far not seen one valuable thought emerging out of them to show how they propose to *prevent* the problem becoming as serious in India as it has become in Europe. They have not told us how they would cut it at the roots. A remedial factory law, shorter hours, better sanitation, more light, good creches, efficient inspection and compensation for injuries are very good in their own way, but they are like the symbolic treatment of the average medical man. They have never told us how they would tackle problem if they had full power to solve it in their own way. Some of them or rather most of them, including the best of their gibe at *Socialism* without telling us how they would save India from *Industrialism*. In fact we are not sure if they see any evil in Industrialism of the kind Europe has evolved. They are constantly talking of the industrial progress of their country, as if they were dying for the appearing of Manchesters, Liverpools and Birminghams in India! Do we really want the prototypes of these cities in India or what they stand for? Do they constitute the glory of England? I have seen all of them, and I have always wished that we may not have them. To raise the labour problem, and then try to solve it is hardly a way to do it. To apothesize Capitalism to save us from its evil effects is hardly wisdom. To introduce and develop Industrialism and then to build up a Labour party does not appeal to me. It may be that under the present system of Government that is the only way! But then why not make a serious attempt to do away with the present system of Government. A man cannot call himself 'democratic' and also stand for 'safety first' for this Government. If you worship a Monster, you must be prepared to feed it and to humour it. Therein comes the fundamental difference between the Moderates and the Congressmen. Their ideals of democracy may include the uplifting of the untouchables and the relief of Labour, but that is neither democracy nor the democratic method.

"Good" men in office.

The same lack of principles or the same difference in principles distinguishes their political programme. They want 'Reforms' we want a National State. They want reforms from up, we want building up from below. They are after gifts and concessions, we claim what is ours. They want a constitution to be framed for them by the British Legislature, we desire *freedom* to do it ourselves. They want to 'reform' a Government imposed from without by force. We want to make a Government of our own, which would be a natural outcome, if not a full development, of our ideals of democracy. We want a *Government of the people* to be built up and constituted *by the people*; they are trying to get a *Government of the people*, not by the mandate or the help or the demand of the people, but by the benevolence of the British. But do they want a Government of the people? Perhaps in the last resort. At present what they are helping to form, is a combined Government of the foreign Imperialist and the Indian Capitalist—a hybrid which satisfies neither and ignores the people. All their lives they have been cursing the a foreign bureaucracy in order to replace it by themselves. At last they have ended by compromising with it and by merging themselves in it. This was inevitable. Their immediate ideals and their methods could only lead them there. To quote a writer speaking of the reformers in the United States (which is already a democracy of the kind our Moderate countrymen desire), "their methods were three:—Change in the form of Government (Charters etc.), the maintenance of "good" men to office and exhortation to induce the "people" to elect them." "The idea of 'good' men in office," continues the same author, "was the object of many reform associations. They thought that their job was to find 3 or 4 'good' men and then once

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles were published in our issues of 22nd, 23rd, 26th October and 8th November.

SIKH SITUATION.

DEVELOPMENT AT MUKTASAR.

ARRESTS OF JATHADARS.

(PASSED BY CENSOR.)

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 11.

I wired the other day that grave situation was developing at Muktasar. News received to-day from there relate a dastardly attempt on the life of one Bhai Ranjodhsingh. He was having tea with Akali comrades in the Gurdwara when an ex-pujari stabbed him in the abdomen and disappeared. The victim became unconscious with profuse bleeding from the wound which is nearly three inches deep. His condition is serious.

Arrests of supposed Jathadars are being daily made at Muktasar. Arrests are also made of people who serve refreshments to Jathas marching to Jaito. At Ferozpore arrested Akalis are photographed under police orders which makes the identification by witnesses easier. Mr. Prakasam and the Ali Brothers are arriving to-morrow.

INHUMAN TREATMENT TO PRISONERS.

(PASSED BY CENSOR.)

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 12.

The Akali prisoners at Jaito are receiving inhuman treatment. The night that they spend at Jaito before being entrained for Bawal they have to sleep in open on bare floor without food, and November in these parts is cold. At Bawal a kind station master used to give them refreshments and water, a crime for which he is reported to have been transferred and orders issued that water vessels be emptied before the Jathas arrive.

Suspicions regarding the authorities' intentions led the manager of the Muktasar Gurdawara to order the search of all who enter the Gurdwara, the police interfering with these proceedings. What this suspicion means is illustrated by an incident on the Diwali day. A police officer in plain clothes chased a man whom he declared to be a murderer (?) to the S. G. P. C. Office gate and thurst him inside the office enclosure asking the gate-keepers to take charge of him till reinforcements arrive. The gate-keepers suspecting foul play declined the responsibility when the officer marched out with his man.

The total number of the Akali prisoners in Ferozepur jail on the 6th November was one hundred.

Arrangements for the reception of Congress leaders are being enthusiastically made. A striking procession is being organized.

THE LAWRENCE STATUE.

In view of the fact that the Lawrence Statue continues in its old place even after the Municipality handing it over to the Government, proposals are emanating from Amritsar that the Akali enthusiasm may be utilized for undertaking the removal of the statue should that proposal find favour with the Punjab Congress Committee. Akali volunteers would enlist as Congress volunteers in large numbers with a determination to see it through. There is a general dissatisfaction and disappointment at the manner in which the Lawrence Statue affair has been so far handled by the Congress Committee.

ALI BROTHERS ARRIVE AT AMRITSAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 12.

Maulana Mohammed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, and Mr. T. Prakasam of Madras arrived here to-day at 10-30 a.m. and were received at the railway station by Dr. Kitchlew, Lala Girdharilal and others. They are putting up at the Old Normal School building where the Congress Working Committee meets to-morrow at about 2 p.m. The Working Committee meeting will be held in camera, from which with the exception of members and a few other Congress leaders, the press representatives and others will be excluded. It is understood that leaders will confer about the Akali situation and will see if it is advisable to help them in anyway. Another question that will be discussed is civil disobedience. More leaders are expected.

HINDU-MUSLIM COMPROMISE.

NO MORE TROUBLE AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 12.

As expected a compromise was effected between Hindus and Mahomedans over the question of the playing of Hindus' devotional music near the mosque. Yesterday and this morning no Mahomedan objected to the religious Hindu procession passing by the side of the mosque and consequently no arrests were effected.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, November 12.

Considerable improvement in British trade is shown by the Board of Trade returns for October. Exports amounted to £71,323,000, and imports to £99,914,000—increases of £7,488,000 and £16,649,000 respectively compared with September.—Reuter.

Numerous Medical Men and eminent Oculist have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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SIR J. C. BOSE IN PRAGUE.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME BY UNIVERSITY.

IMPORTANCE OF HIS DISCOVERIES TO MEDICINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

News has been received here that Sir J. C. Bose, F.R.S., received an enthusiastic welcome at the University of Prague, where he delivered two lectures on his recent discoveries. By means of his electric probe he has been able to reveal the fact, hitherto unsuspected, that there are incessant internal pulsations by which water is pumped up to the top of the highest tree. This requires expenditure of energy. Green leaves absorb carbonic acid from the air and store up the energy of sunlight in the form of carbohydrates. The process of carbon assimilation by plants is invisible. Sir J. C. Bose has however, succeeded in inventing an apparatus of extraordinary sensitiveness by which the rate of assimilation and any change in the normal rate is automatically registered.

The remarkable power of this apparatus evoked great astonishment among the savants present. The results of these new investigations showed that under certain conditions the assimilation in plants undergoes a derangement similar to that in human beings when the respiratory quotient becomes lower than normal. The question now arises whether the power of assimilation in plants could be increased by special treatment.

One of the discoveries announced by Sir J. C. Bose was the extraordinary increase in assimilatory power produced by infinitesimal traces of certain chemical substances. Since Sir J. C. Bose's researches have proved that the life reactions of the plant and animal are the same, these results are likely to prove of great importance in practical medicine. Prof. Nemec, the eminent Physiologist, spoke on behalf of the University of the great advance in research rendered possible by Sir J. C. Bose's new methods and marvellous inventions.

So great was the interest roused by these discoveries that Sir J C Bose has been invited to lecture on them at the Universities of Berlin, Scandinavia and Denmark.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL.

ILL WITH HEART TROUBLE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Constantinople.—A message from Angora states Mustapha Kemal Pasha is in bed with heart trouble. Doctors have ordered rest.—Reuter.

BONAR LAW'S SEAT.

TO BE CAPTURED BY LABOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Labourite, Rosslyn Mitchell, is at present the only candidate in the field in Central Glasgow in consequence of Mr. Churchill declining the Liberal invitation on the ground that political leaders think his services are more useful in other directions temporarily and Sir Thomas Paxton declining the Conservative candidature on medical advice.—Reuter.

CHURCH CASE.

JUDGMENT POSTPONED FOR A FORTNIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Judgment in the case against Mr. R. W. Church who is charged with cheating certain railways in connection with the supply of coal and attempting to obtain illegal gratification was to have been delivered to-day, but the Counsel for defence applied for the case to be adjourned for a fortnight saying that Mr. Church was lying ill in a nursing home. The Chief Presidency Magistrate granted adjournment for a week.

DHARWAR DIST. POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT HAVERI ON 24TH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 9.

The 3rd Dharwar District Political Conference will be held at Haveri—a railway station on the M. and S. M. Railway, about two hours' journey from Hubli—on the 24th and 25th instant. The Conference will be presided over by Mr. Manjappa Hardekar of Davangere. The Chairman of the Reception Committee is Mr. M. P. Abhyankar, Pleader, Haveri. All-India leaders, such as Moulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu are expected to attend the Conference, after their visit to Bijapur in connection with the Provincial Conference. Suitable arragements for boarding and lodging have been made. Exhibition of Khadi and Swadeshi articles will be held at the time of the Conference. Prizes will be awarded to approved articles. Besides this, a cattle show will also be held and prizes will be given to persons bringing best cattle.

The Dharwar District Volunteers' Conference will also be held and this will be organised by Dr. N. S. Hardikar of Hubli.

After long vacation the Calcutta High Court reopened on Monday.—A. P.

INDIA'S STATUS.

ACHIEVEMENT OF DR. SAPRU.

LAJPATRAI'S CRITICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

Lala Lajpatrai interviewed gave the following replies:—

Question—Do you think Dr. Sapru has achieved anything in the Imperial Conference?

Answer—Practically nothing. The situation is more befogged than ever.

Question—What is your opinion about the resolution he put forward?

Answer—Dr. Sapru was out for something that would let him sit in the Imperial Conference despite the representations of his colleagues in India to the effect that he would withdraw. In that he succeeded capitally. The fear of his withdrawal made the Secretary of State for India and other British Ministers make a kind of speeches. They did it as a sop to the injured public opinion in India.

DR. SAPRU'S ATTEMPT.

I consider Lord Peel's speech as a good one for certain general admissions about the strength of Indian public opinion on the question and the nature of Indian civilisation and culture. The greatest achievement of Dr. Sapru was in forcing the Canadian Premier and General Smuts find fault with Mr. Sastri's visit, thus proving conclusively that the Indian taxpayers' money spent on his tour was mostly thrown away.

Question—But do you think the resolution which has been passed has any value when South Africa stands out of its scope?

Answer—It has no value anywhere because, as the Canadian Premier explained, it would simply add a few more committees and some investigations about a matter which requires no committees and no further investigation. Reading between lines, it is practically an indefinite postponement of the question.

Question—Don't you think the pronouncements of the British Cabinet Ministers would commit them to take action at least in Crown Colonies like Fiji etc?

Answer—I doubt very much for, when it comes to the scratch, these ministers who talk big are sure to behave in the same way as Kenya.

Question—But it has been declared the Kenya question is capable being reopened?

Answer—It is mere technical reopening with the judgment already written and ready to be pronounced—in fact already pronounced by the Colonial Secretary.

Question—You will at least admit the right granted of direct negotiation between the Indian Government and the Colonial Secretary as a distinct gain to the status of India?

Answer—I know for certain that the Colonial Secretary will do absolutely nothing in matters relating to India and Indians without consulting the India Office. Therefore, in my judgment, the so-called concession is valueless. The status of the Government of India means nothing as long as it is a subordinate department of the Government of Great Britain.

Question—Do you think Dr. Sapru's colleagues in India who pressed him him to boycott the Conference have reason to feel as satisfied as Dr. Sapru himself?

Answer—No. If they are satisfied with this camouflage, they will be satisfied with anything. I wish to add that Dr. Sapru has conclusively proved that he has mastered the art of saying pleasant things in honeyed accents. As forensic performances he deserves congratulation for the speeches. His reply to the excellent speech of the Irish representative was an extremely poor performance. The Irish Secretary hit the right nail on the head when he said that Swaraj was the thing that mattered and on it depended the status of Indians in the Empire. Nothing could be truer or more honest and sympathetic than the following words of Mr. Fitzgerald, that "the only way in which this Indian trouble is going to be solved is for their progress towards self Government etc."

Question—What do you think of speeches of the several premiers?

Answer—Next to Mr. Fitzgerald's, General Smuts' was most honest. There was neither duplicity nor evasion in it and he said what he meant. The other speeches were mere diplomatic performances to appease the wounded Indian feeling and hoodwink the world that England's policy towards India was generous.

Question—What do you think the effect will be in India?

Answer—It will damp the enthusiasm of the Moderates and, I am afraid, will mislead the country once more into the old state of false complacency and time-worn and exploded common places of faith in the British sense of justice. I should like to warn my countrymen against falling into this mistake. The present is a psychological moment and we should cancentrate on winning Swaraj at the earliest possible moment. No legitimate and peaceful weapon which we can use with effect ought to be discarded. The Moderates let the opportunity slip in the last three years and I hope people won't give them another chance to bungle things and I hope the Moderates won't repeat the same mistkes in 1924.

DR. SAPRU'S SERVICES APPRECIATED.

DECCAN SABHA'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha at its yesterday's meeting with Mr. Kamat in the chair passed a resolution expressing high appreciation of Dr. Sapru's services at the Imperial Conference to the cause of Indians Overseas and offering him hearty congratulations on having obtained the reopening of the Kenya decision and carried the 1921 resolution on the subject of equality of status for Indians to one step further. Another resolution appreciating the Government of India's consistent support and Lord Peel's help was also passed.

ARMISTICE DAY.

CELEBRATIONS IN THE EMPIRE.

MR. BRUCE'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Enormous crowds and bright sunshine marked the celebration of the Armistice Day. It is the first time this has fallen on Sunday. Service was held in the morning at Westminister Abbey. Their Majesties were present. Naval, Military and Air Force detachments were stationed on either side of the nave and four guardsmen posted at the grave of the Unknown Warrior, to which, after two minutes silence and singing of "God Our Help" and a short sermon, Their Majesties with choir, clergy, Sir Hugh Trenchard, Earl Beatty, the Earl of Cavan, the Speaker, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Baldwin and members of the Cabinet, the Overseas Premiers and Ministers, the High Commissioners, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Balfour walked in procession while the hymn "supreme sacrifice" was sung. The singing of the Recessional, the sounding of the Reveille by the buglers and the anthem closed the service.

AT THE CENOTAPH.

The Prince of Wales was the central figure at the Cenotaph where he deposited a wreath. Massed bands of Guards played sacred music from half past ten till tenminutes to eleven. Cabinet members arrived at 10/55. Following the lence the hymn "God Our Help" was sung after which a vast crowd walked past the Cenotaph.

A meeting was held in Trafalgar Square in the afternoon, at which massed Guards bands led the singing of hymns and the clergy delivered address. A Church Army demonstration was simultaneously held in Hyde Park.

The King placed on Unknown Warrior's grave a solitary wreath of laurel bound with Flanders poppies. Sir Hugh Trenchard at noon put a wreath on the Air Force memorial, Victoria embankment, in the presence of thousands. Commemorative services were held at St. Pauls and Westminister Cathedral and all churches during the day and were similarly observed throughout the country and the Empire.

MR. BRUCE'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Bruce in an Armistice Day message says the settlement of the world depends to-day greatly upon the Commonwealth of British Nations and it is for us to ensure a wise and determined direction of the Empire's policy to that end. The abandonment of her position and authority by Britain through timidity or other false sentiment might signalise another world-wide conflagration. Our duty is to keep the Empire strong, politically and economically, in order to enable us to carry out our large share in the work of the world's spiritual and physical recovery. For the world still looks to us to show the way. Australia's faith is that the British race will not and cannot decline the duty and the privilege which go with the Empire's place in the van of civilised progress.—Reuter.

The Armistice Day was solemnly celebrated throughout the whole country to-day. Two minutes silence at eleven o'clock which was the hour of the signing of the Armistice was universally observed. In all the churches and at local war memorials commemoration services were held.—B.O.W.

AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov 11..

The armistice day was observed in Calcutta to-day, the principal ceremony being the impressive open air service held at the Cenotaph this morning. The Governor was represented by the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan and the numerous congregations included representatives of public bodies, business firms and relatives and friends of men who fell in the Great War. The Bishop of Calcutta standing before the Cenotaph opened the simple service with bidding prayer. Two minutes silence was kept at the end of worship. At the close wreaths in memory of the fallen were placed at the base of the Cenotaph.

AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12..

The Armistice day was observed in Cal usual. The parade service was held in commemoration of the occasion at St. Mary's Church, Fort, St. George. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended the service which was strikingly impressive. After hymns and matins His Excellency read the lesson from the Wisdom of Solomon and the Lord Bishop of Madras preached the sermon. Two minutes silence was duly observed.

AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

To-day being the fifth anniversary of the Armistice day, special armistice services were held at the Cathedral and all the churches in Lahore and Cantonments, and at St. Andrew's Church was held the dedication and unveiling of a memorial to the members of the staff of the North-Western Railway who lost their lives during the war.

The Armistice day was observed by military and civil Karachi turning out in full strength. A parade service held in Holy Trinity Church was followed by parade of troops on the ground adjoining, all units in the garrison being represented and large muster of military force.—(A. P.).

PLIGHT OF GERMANY

POINCARE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

CHANCELLOR'S REPLY TO FRENCH REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that replying to the French Ambassador's representations the Chancellor declared if German extremists gained ground that was due to the desperate situation in Germany. M. Poincare could end this situation. The Chancellor referring to the Rhineland complained of "a small Separatist minority composed largely of persons from the lowest criminal classes are allowed to create disturbances with impunity." The whole economic position on the Rhine and in the Ruhr had wosened since passive resistance had ceased and the financial position of Germany was more desperate. The Government of the Reich after the introduction of fixed currency would no longer be able to raise large sums for the Rhine and the Ruhr. The Munich affair showed Government were able to suppress movements based on force but such movements would not have occurred if since the peace every German Government had not vainly had to strive for tolerable conditions.—Reuter.

REICHSWHR DISBANDS PUTSCH ORGANISATION.

LONDON, November 12.

Berlin.—Von Kahr has ordered dissolution of the Communist Party and forbidden the social democrat newspapers to appear. The Reichswhr is thoroughly disbanding the *Putsch* organisation. Von Hitler is now in a peasant's cottage in Rosenheim unwounded and Von Ludendorff has been allowed to choose his own residence, but is strictly watched.—Reuter.

GERMAN EX-CROWN PRINCE'S COUP.

COMMENTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 12.

The return of the ex-Crown Prince to Germany has not excited much feeling here. Well-informed circles in London express the opinion that the presence of a Hohenzollern in Southern Germany is likely to create division among Monarchist forces in Prussia and Bavaria. Indeed it is suggested that the ex-Crown Prince's return is a subtle move by Herr Stresemann to this end and the Chancellor is no only trading on the ancient feud of the Wittelsbach and Hohenzollern dynasties but the personal feud between Rupprecht and the ex-Crown Prince.

Only a few papers have taken notice of the event. The "Daily Chronicle" charges Holland with bad faith but the "Westminster Gazette" defends the Netherlands and points out that its action in permitting departure is quite defensible. The Dutch opinion is generally glad to see back of the undesired foreigner.

AMBASSADORS' PROTEST.

It is believed both in Paris and London that the Ambassadors' Conference will send a protest to Germany after which the matter will be dropped.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Leafield, (Midnight Sunday) Nov. 11.

The summary of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference of which sixteen plenary sessions were held, has been issued for publication. The summary throws additional light on the exchange of views between the members of the Conference on several subjects. As is usually the case at these Conferences the debates on foreign relations proved exceptionally interesting. The report states that frequent and detailed examination was given not only to the main features of the international situation but to the different aspects of that situation as they developed from day to day. Nor did the Imperial Conference terminate its sittings until each subject had been carefully explored and common understanding reached upon the main heads of foreign policy. The Conference, after careful consideration of the policy which has been pursued, was of the opinion that the European situation could only be lifted on to the plane of possible settlement by the co-operation of the United States of America and that if the scheme of common enquiry to be followed by common action were to break down the results would be inimical both to the peace and to the economic recovery of the world. It is felt that in such an event it would be desirable for the British Government to consider very carefully the alternative of summoning the Conference itself in order to examine the financial and economic problem in its wide aspect. The Conference regarded any policy which would result in breaking up the unity of the general state as inconsistent with treaty obligations entered into both by Germany and the Powers and as incompatible with the future discharge by Germany of her necessary obligations. The strongest representations on this subject were accordingly made to the Allied Governments. The Conference also recognised with satisfaction the progressive fulfilment of obligations incurred under the Washington Treaties.

It registered the confident belief that the future relations between the Governments and peoples of the British Empire and Japan will not be the less sincere and cordial than when the British and the Japanese Governments were bound by written conventions and it recorded its profound sympathy with the Japanese Government and the peoples on the terrible catastrophe which had recently befallen them.

Referring to the debate on the League of Nations, the report says there was full accordance that the League should be given unabated support of all the British members of the League as a valuable instrument of international peace and as the sole available organ for the harmonious regulation of many international affairs.—B.O.W.

PALESTINE DELEGATION.

EXPECTS SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT FROM INDIA.

INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY ENCOURAGING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

In an interview with the Associated Press the members of the Palestine Delegation expressed great satisfaction at the reception and encouragement accorded them by the Mussalmans of Bombay, Delhi and other centres which they had so far visited, irrespective of their political creeds and sectarian differences. The interview with his Excellency the Viceroy, they said, was particularly encouraging and they were very fortunate enough in enlisting his Excellency's sympathies. Till now they have been able to collect about eight thousand pounds in Palestine and another twelve thousand in Hedjaz, and they expect to collect the remaining amount, viz., one hundred and thirty thousand pounds in India. This amount they said would be just sufficient to restore the historical and dilapidated mosques in the holy city of Jerusalem to their former position, but if it were decided to furnish the mosques with their original ornamental decorations it would cost them about half a million pounds. Their instruction from the Supreme Muslim Council was to collect the money from the Muslim public of the world as it was the duty of every religious Mussalman to give his mite for the cause. The Delegation expects to visit all Muslim States in India beginning with Hyderabad and leave for Java if necessary by the end of February, but the Java programme was entirely dependent on the instructions which they might receive from the Supreme Muslim Council. They expressed their gratitude to the Muslim leaders present in Delhi including Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi, Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan and others who showed great enthusiasm and promised them their ungrudging support. A local Committee of leading Mussalmans has been formed for the purpose of collecting funds and they expect that Delhi alone would contribute a sum of not less than thirty thousand rupees. The headquarters of the Delegation will be in Delhi. The Delegation leaves for Hyderabad to-morrow.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON IMPERIAL BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS. Nov. 12.

The case in which the Imperial Bank of India, Madras branch, charged M. A. Ahmed Batcha and six others with cheating, falsification of accounts and conspiracy to cheat the bank, was called on for hearing to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Nugent Grant under instructions from the Commissioner of Police appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. O. Thanikachellam Chetty for the defence objected to Mr. Grant's appearing for the prosecution in the place of the Public Prosecutor. The objection was overruled. The counsel thereupon moved for adjournment as he wanted to move the High Court for the transfer of the case. The case was accordingly adjourned to 21st instant.

TARIFF BOARD MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The office of Tariff Board was closed in Calcutta on Saturday and opens in Bombay on Thursday next, the first sitting being held on Friday.

ALWAR'S OPINION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Maharaja of Alwar left London this morning to spend a few days in Paris and join the "Macedonia" later at Marseilles. He expects to arrive Bombay on December 3rd. A large gathering bade him farewell, including the Maharaja of Jhalawar and the representatives of Lord Peel and the India Office. In an interview with Reuter, Alwar re-expressed his high appreciation of the treatment, especially the kindly sympathy of the King and the Prince of Wales. With regard to the Conference he believed the aim of all was cooperation and harmony which be found on all sides. He looked to the brighter side of the Indian question and referred to the parts of the Empire where equal citizenship existed. He looked forward to being able in future to accept General Smuts' invitation to go to South Africa.—Reuter.

"THE TIMES" REVIEW.

LONDON, November 12.

In the course of a review of the Conference report, the "Times" thinks that the results are least conclusive and least satisfactory on the subject of defence. There is no constructive suggestion as to how the burden should adequately be shared over the Empire. The only concrete recommendation refers to the management of a sufficiently strong Air Force. Something more than trawlers and training ships is necessary if the principle adopted by the Conference is to be upheld.—Reuter.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MR. SALEBHOY BARODAWALA RETIRES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla writes to the Press that at the request of friends he is not contesting the forthcoming Legislative Assembly election. Mr. Barodawalla takes this opportunity of sincerely thanking his supporters who promised to vote for him. (Of the three candidates only Mr. Jinnah remains and thus he secures a walk over.)

APPEAL TO VOTE FOR SWARAJIST.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, a public meeting was held on Monday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when speeches were delivered on "The work before us" by several leaders, Mr. M. K. Patel presiding.

The Chairman, after assuring the audience that the heart of the Parsi community was beating in unison with the hearts of the other communities of India, said the work before them was the 14th of November as to what to do on that day. They had a duty to themselves as well as the country. Their duty to them was that they should be anxious to attain Swaraj. Their duty to the country was that they should extend their sympathy to all their fellow-creatures irrespective of caste or colour. The theme of Lokmanya Tilak was "Swaraj is my birthright." They should emulate him and thereby attain that ideal. To attain Swaraj the whole India should be united and all communities should live in common brotherhood. For on their unity only depended the prosperity of the country. Unless Hindus and Moslems were united which formed the bulk of the India population and all the communities were united as one man, they would not attain their goal. The Swaraj Party was out to attain Swaraj for them and, therefore, it was the duty of the voters to support its candidates. That was the essential work before them. Mr. Patel then dealt with the claims of the several candidates.

Mr. J. K. Mehta then complimented Mr. B. F. Bharucha for holding the meeting that they to appeal the Parsis to give their votes to the Swaraj Party candidate. Mr. Patel, Mr. Bharucha, he said, was the torch-bearer of inter-communal unity. He knew that the Parsi community was sympathetic towards the national movement and he had no doubt that they would extend the sustenance, animation and co-operation to their sister communities which they so much required.

Mr. Balubhai Desai said the candidates of the Swaraj Party were going to the Council not to co-operate with the bureaucracy but to non-co-operate. The Parsi community need not forget the humiliating Kenya decision which affected them as Indians as other communities. The Parsi community should, therefore, join hands with the other communities and support the Swaraj Party candidates. The only way to win Swaraj was to be free from economic exploitation and political domination and as the Swaraj Party was pledged to attain that goal he hoped the Parsis would co-operate with them.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha doubted if Sir C. H. Setalwad was returned to the Assembly he would do anything for the country's interests as he was always for his briefs in Courts. He was returned by the country to succeed the late G. K. Gokhale in the Viceroy's Councils some years ago, but he failed to maintain the tradition of his worthy predecessor.

Mr. V. J. Patel said he would not be sorry or dejected if he was not returned to the Legislative Assembly. He was out to serve the interest of the country and it did not matter whether he did so outside or inside the Assembly. If the voters thought that he could serve their interest best in the Council they could vote for him, if they thought he could do so outside the Council they could command him to do so and he would not go to the Assembly. He reminded the voters, however, that the other candidates had co-operated with the bureaucracy for the last three years and the result of their co-operation was that Mahatma Gandhi, Ali Brothers and forty thousand of their countrymen were sent to jail. If it was not for the sake of their Moderate friends also, forty thousand of their countrymen would not have gone to jail. The Moderates were out to destroy the Non-co-operation movement and patted the Government to send them to jail. He honestly believed that by going to the Assembly they would not get Swaraj for them but they would succeed in opening the eyes of the public as to how and where they stood politically. He believed that only by civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes that they would be nearer their goal. Their duty in the Council and Assembly would be to prepare the country for that end.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

APPEAL TO PATHARE PRABHUS.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, Vice-President of the Swaraj Party has issued a circular letter to the members of his community asking them to vote for Mr. V. J. Patel alone, the best man for fighting the Swaraj fight in the Assembly.

SWRAJISTS SUCCESS.

AT KOLABA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIBAG, Nov. 12.

Dr. Madhaorao Baburao Powar, Swarajya Party candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council, from the Kolaba District, has been elected, getting 3,002 votes. Mr. Virkud, his only rival, secured 1,304 votes.

AT THANA

THANA, Nov. 12.

The following is the result of the elections for the Bombay Legislative Council:—Govindrao Pradhan (Swaraj Party) 3,603 votes; G. B. Trivedi 2,380 votes; and Mr. M. W. Pradhan 366 votes.

Mr. Govindrao B. Pradhan is declared elected.

AT BROACH

The following is the result of the elections at Broach for the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. Hiralal H. Navielwala (Swaraj Party) 6,420; Mr. Anklesaria 1,445; Mr. Manilal Desai 1,253; and Mr. Dalal 895.

AT SURAT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 8.

The anxiously awaited 1st November has passed away at Surat without any untoward incident. For the Surat City seat three candidates had come forward. Mr C. M. Gandhi the sitting member, was the Liberal candidate and Dr. M. M. Mehta, Vice-President of the suspended Surat municipality stood on behalf of the Swarajya party, while Mr. Antia, a Parsi pleader, stood as an independent Liberal candidate. However great Mr. Gandhi's achievements in Council might have been in his own opinion, Surat people had not forgotten his share in the suspension of the Surat municipality, and the coercion of the national schools, and had determined to vote against him and oust him from the council, and so it happened on last Thursday. In spite of all the efforts of Mr Gandhi and his Liberal confederates, especially Diwan Bahadur Thakorram Kapilram out of nearly 3,200 votes recorded, it is estimated that Dr. Mehta gets nearly 2,500 votes, whereas Mr. C. M. Gandhi will get barely 500. So in Surat the Liberal will sustain a very crushing defeat in the certain failure of Mr. Gandhi, who, it will be remembered, presided over the last Liberal conference at Karad. Mr. Antia the third candidate will probably stand lowest on the ladder.

CONTEST IN THE DISTRICT.

The contest for the District was still more keen and lively, for there were ten candidates for only two seats. Mr. H. B. Shivdasani an ex-I. C. S. and once Assistant Collector of Surat District, was said to be the most popular and influential candidate, especially among the backward classes. The Swarajya Party had also put forward two candidates Dr. M. K. Dixit President of the Suspended Surat municipality and Mr. M. R. Vidyarthi Secreary, Gujarat Provincial Swarajya Party, and Editor of the local Daily 'Samachar.' Among other candidates, Mr. Kanaiyalal N. Desai an influential landlord stood as an independent and had signed the Congress creed just a few weeks ago. One Bhimbhai R. Naik, a Rao Bahadur had also come forward. The remaining five were less influential men from the District. One good result of so many candidates was the great election activity for the last one month and the consequent awakening and education of the people, as a result of which nearly sixty per cent of the voters came forward to vote. Probably this is the highest percentage of votes recorded in the Bombay Presidency.

Owing to so many candidates it is rather difficult and still premature to make any forecast. But here too the people have again asserted themselves. Mr. Shivdasani, who expected to stand first has been relegated to the doubtful second position and Mr. Dixit one of the Swarajya Party candidates is expected to top the poll. For the second seat the contest lies beween Mr. Vidyarthi, Mr. Shivdasani and Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, and it is hazardous to say who will come out successful, until the final results are declared on the 12th inst.

In the Mahomedan constituency Khan Saheb Mansuri and Mr. Dehlvi, Barrister, are said to have got a majority of votes.

UNIVERSITY SEAT.

In the University constituency the graduates have shown their worth and mostly voted in favour of Mr. M. R. Jaykar. Mr. Jaykar gets nearly 70 votes out of 105 while the rest go to Dr. Paranjpye the Liberal Minister of Education. Messrs. M. B. Dave, V. C. Jadav, Dr Dixit, and Mehta and Hora were working for Mr. Jaykar and Mr C. M. Gandhi was working for Dr. Paranjpye.

AT RATNAGIRI

A correspondent wires:—

The Swarajya Party candidates at Ratnagiri have secured both the seats by an overwhelming majority.

KARACHI MAHOMED CONSTITUENCY

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

Mr. Haji Fazul Mahomed of Sujawal and Mr. Haji Khamiso Memon of Mirpur Bathoro were declared successful in Karachi District Mahomedan Rural Constituency, for the Bombay Legislative Council.

NATIONALIST SUCCESS IN KANARA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, Nov. 12.

In the Kanara district non-Mahomedan election, the result of which has just been declared, the nationalist candidate, Mr. Karki of Honavar, President of the District Congress Committee, has been returned by an over welming majority. The result was 3448 votes for Mr. Karki as against Mr. Kalyan Purkar's (National Liberal) 757 and Mr. Keshwain Independent) 687.

COUNCIL AND INDIAN MERCHANT CHAMBER.

On Monday two candidates, viz:—Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. Mavpi Govindji Seth contested the election for one seat allotted to the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Chamber, acted as the Returning Officer. The election continued from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Chamber Office and and the electors who number about 525 came during the day to vote for there candidates. The voting was however dull throughout the day. The result will be announced to day.

MR. NARIMAN'S LETTER TO CO' LECTOR

Following is a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. K. F. Nariman to the Collector of Bombay as the Returning Officer re. the Government Press Communique to Assembly Voters:—

To the Collector of Bombay,

Sir,—I regret that my urgent letter to you dated 7th November on the above subject requesting you to clear the point is still unattended. I beg to draw your attention to the following points which appear relevant and pertinent to the subject.

Rule 7 of the Election Rules entitles every "person" to have his name registered unless disqualified, and Rule 10 entitles such person whose name is so enrolled to register his vote; the word "person" is not defined either in the Rules or in the Act; hence the definition under the General Clauses Act (X of 1897) would apply; and as you are probably aware word "person" as defined in General Clauses Act "shall include any company or Association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not."

It thus appears that the use of the word "person" in Rules 7 and 10 of the Election Rules is not restricted to an individual alone but includes companies and firms; whereas the Press Communique issued by the Government entirely excludes several such firms and companies.

Such summary rejection of a right to vote of an important section of voters may create complications in future and result in a petition to set aside the whole Election as faulty; unfortunately the belated issue of the communique just before the holidays has prevented an Elector from having this matter cleared through a Court of Law.

May I therefore appeal to you, to prevent future complication and possible litigation, to have the opinion of the Advocate-General on the subject, and to publish the same, at least, a day before the 14th for the benefit of the voting public.

The threat of a criminal prosecution has created a grave apprehension in the minds of many voters, and it may scare away many genuine voters, whose names are duly enrolled, and if the Government has no desire even indirectly to interfere with the free exercise of the right of franchise, a definite statement making the position clear and secure for such genuine voters is quite essential.

In fairness both to the candidates as well as to the Electors it is hoped that there will be no objection to adopting the course suggested.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ELECTORS.

The Director of Information writes:—

In the recent Press Note issued by the Collector and Returning Officer dated 10th instant regarding polling on 14th November it was stated as follows:—

"The Regulations state that an elector's father's name (except in the case of Christians) shall be entered on the Roll. Women electors may have either husband's or father's name on the roll.

"Each intending voter therefore (not being a Christian or woman) should at once ascertain whether his own personal name and father's name are both on the roll, against some one electoral number. If they are not, he has no right to vote."

Since the issue of the above Press Note, it has been pointed out that in the case of Madrasis, Bengalis, Punjabis and in fact most races and castes originating outside the Bombay Presidency it is not the custom to have the father's name as part of the name of a person, and that such electors have probably been described in the roll by their family name or surname, not their father's name.

The Bombay Electoral Roll Regulations have not provided for this case. But all such persons have full right to vote, even though their father's name is not in the roll. In fact if the elector knows that he or she is the individual man or woman described in the roll, and can answer "yes" if the Polling Officer asks "Are you the person enrolled as follows?" (reading the whole entry from the roll), the elector can be satisfied that he or she has full right to vote.

The above question, when put, is as to the identity of the man or woman coming to vote, and not as to the identity of the name. The inquiry is not as to whether the elector's name is Ganu Tukaram, but whether he or she is the individual whose name appears as Ganu Tukaram on the Register. The man or woman actually registered on the roll may therefore safely answer the above question of the Polling Officer in the affirmative although his or her name is incorrectly stated in the roll, provided such name in the roll was intended to designate him or her as an individual and no other person. The elector is not required to state his name and father's name, but if the question referred to in paragraph 3 above is put to him, he has to reply either "yes" or "no."

Personation is a criminal offence, not cognisable by the police.

MR. JINNAH SECURES A WALK-OVER.

VOTERS AND GOVT. PRESS NOTES

In view of the fact that the elections to the Legislative Assembly are coming off to-morrow (Wednesday) we give below a further instalment of a great variety of opinions about the candidates and other matters concerning the elections. The question of election from the Bombay City Mahomedan Constituency has practically been decided without a contest. Of the three candidates in the field, Messrs. Hussainbhoy Laljee and Salebhoy Barodawala have withdrawn their candidature, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah has thus secured a walk over.

MR. JINNAH'S SUCCESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I heard Mr. V. J. Patel say in the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day that he intended to practise non-cooperation not only inside the Councils and also outside *and also in his own house with equal vigour*. May I know whether Mr. Patel following the Mahatmaji's example ever kept a charkha going at his own house, and if so how much yarn he has spun since he joined the non-cooperation movement as an active worker. I ask this as he assured us that he had practised non-cooperation in his own house as well.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-BOSH.

Bandra, Nov. 11.

MR. HUSEINBHOY LALLJEE'S WITHDRAWAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My brother, Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Lalljee, has been suffering from fever and under medical advice of Dr. Deshmukh and Dr. Rele, as also of our several best friends he has been reluctantly obliged to abandon his contest from the forthcoming election of the Assembly.

On behalf of Mr. Huseinbhoy I take the opportunity of expressing our gratitude to our Moslem brothers and supporters, who had kindly promised to support his candidature and also equally express our gratitude to the leading public organs, viz., the "Khilafat", "Bombay Samachar", "Praja Mitra", "Sanj Vartaman" and the "Voice of India", who had supported his candidature.

I may say on behalf of my brother that in his opinion the support that has been promised to him would be well placed if given to Mr. Jinnah.—Yours, etc.,

JAFFERBHOY A. LALLJEE.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

A REJOINDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I do not see the need of enquiring into the whereabouts of your correspondent, Mr. R. M. Madon, as he has done me the honour of going into mine. My only request to him and the Assembly voters in the words of Mr. Madon himself is "to estimate my opinion and the opinion of many people of my way of thinking at its proper worth." Mr. Madon has not understood my view-point at all and hence his effusions in your issue of the 12th instant. Mr. Madon assumes to be fair, but has not put in a word for either Sir Chimaalal or Mr. N. M. Dumasia. Perhaps, they do not keep with them any certificates from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri as Mr. Madon makes Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to hold, in his letter. I am glad, however, that he too has dismissed them in the same way I did. I have never said that Mr. Jamnadas did no work at all or did bad work in the last Assembly, but my only point is how far he will be useful in at once demanding minimum Swaraj or rather who will be more useful in this matter, Mr. Petit or Mr. Jamnadas? I want the voters to face this single issue and decide for themselves. I can at once remove Mr. Madon's anxiety by telling him that I am a Swaraj Party man; but that is, I think irrelevant. I do not think Mr. Patel needs any one to hold a brief for him, much less an humble individual of my position. Messrs. Patel and Jinnah have my support, because they are of the best candidates. I repeat, Mr. Patel also is one such and a Swarajist to boot. But, were he not to be a Swarajist, he was still the first man to be returned.—Yours, etc.,

T. V. PARVATE.

Nov. 12.

PARSEE SUPPORT FOR MR. PATEL'S CANDIDATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The general idea prevailing in different sets of communities in India, that one belonging to their own community should be sent to the Councils to safeguard the communal interests of those particular communities. As for instance, Mr. Editor, you will find majority of Parsi papers are advocating their support for Mr. Dumasia, simply because they urge that one Parsi at least is necessary for the Legislative Assembly to voice their feelings when questions social and religious come up before the Councils. Such apprehensions on the part of my community are quite correct and *bona fide*, but such difficulties can be easily overcome; for instance if Mr. V. J. Patel were to give an open pledge in papers to my community that at any time questions relating to my community, either social or religious coming before the Assembly, he would always fight for the cause of my community after due consultation and as directed by leading Parsi religious Associations and Trustees of Parsi Panchayet.

It is not yet too late for Mr. Patel to issue some such manifesto in strong and clear terms to my community, and I am sure, if not the whole, still a substantial and enlightened portion of my little community will no doubt turn out in his favour. Two advantages thereby will be secured, first my community shall be getting the services of an able advocate of their cause in the Council, and besides they shall be helping in securing the success of a man like Mr. Patel in the Assembly, where he is badly needed for the cause of our Motherland.

Examples of Dadabhai Naoroji and Shapurji Saklatwalla as also the recent election of Mr. Nariman, are standing examples before the general public. The first two, though Indians, were selected by English people to represent their constituencies, thereby putting aside the question of caste or creed. When we in India are imbibed with such broad ideas, Swaraj for India is quite near.

Once again I appeal to my co-religionists to give their ample support to Mr. Patel, and side by side I also hope that Mr. Patel will lose no time to issue a soothing manifesto to my community, in order to specify their just fears.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI VOTER.

Bombay, Nov. 12.

YOUNG MENS' LITERARY CIRCLE.

The 11th Divali social gathering of the Patha Prabhu Young Men's Literary Circle was celebrated on the 9th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Ramrao Balkrishna Kirtikar, Ma. C. B. Velkar, in his introductory speech gave an idea of the work and the ideal of the institution and requested Mr. Ramrao to occupy the chair. Mr. B. R. Mahkar Dr. M. B. Velkar, Messrs. K. S. Trifolekar and pagre spoke on the occasion. While giving a word of guidance to the circle the speakers incidently referred to the likely work before Dr. Velkar in the Council. Dr. Velkar thanked the speakers for the suggestion and promised to respect the wishes of the people and his constituency in his attitude in the Council. He also exhorted the audience to remember the 14th instant and asked them to vote for Mr. V. J. Patel alone so that the fight of Swaraj will be fought out to a finish in the Assembly.

The Chairman advised the audience to study politics thoroughly and suggested that to organize the various activities a Conference of all the institutions should be organized by the Circle.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

The Reception Committee of the 38th Indian National Congress has decided to organise the All-India Khadi Exhibition along with the sessions of the Congress. During the last three years, it has become the feature of the Congress to organise the Khadi Exhibition to demonstrate to the people that India's salvation mainly depends upon an effective propagation of Khaddar. The artistic excellence with India was famous for in her Cotton and silk fabrics has been proved to have survived the onslaughts of highhanded foreign competition and the exhibitions got up by the Congress year after year go a long way in reviving and resuscitating an industry that is the symbol of our independence and an exponent of the aesthetic tastes of the Nation.

Political and General.

Lala Lajpatrai has been elected President of the Provincial Conference at Jaranwala in Lyallpur District to be held on 1st and 2nd December.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Hindu-Muslim Unity is a prerequisite of Swaraj in India. Mahatma Gandhi said that non-violence might be accepted merely as a policy but Hindu-Muslim Unity must be accepted as a creed, as a principle. That being so, every Hindu must feel grateful to the Ali Brothers for the clearness with which they have put the matter to their brothers in religion. I fail to understand what Mr. Mathuradas Trikamjee read into your article to be so incensed as to publish on the Diwali Day such a bitter epistle as he has done. I am a Hindu and could certainly not find a single line of a mischievous nature therein. Having a very great respect for Mr. Mathuradas on account of his stern adhesion to Gandhism during the last five months of continued denial of Gandhism at the instance of prominent Hindus, I *reread* your impugned article because he has asked you to reread it. I am in entire agreement with you in hoping that Mr. Mathuradas is wrong in his forebodings.

Mr. Mathuradas says "a lie is less harmful than a half truth." I shall say that "half a quotation is rank injustice." I do not know whether you will allow me room to repeat your words and indeed I would not have repeated them had the injustice been only towards you. It is none of my business to defend you; but injustice towards your attitude expressed in the "Chronicle" is far reaching influence. There are some sentences of yours which Mr. Mathuradas has broken and has put some of the fractions into settings of his own with very disastrous results. "It was Mahatma Gandhi's wisdom that he saw this clearly and sought to use the Muslims for the purpose of the Hindus, *just as the Muslim Leaders who adhered to him sought to use the Hindus for the purpose of the Muslims having sense to realise that the Goal was really one.*" (I have deliberately underlined the part omitted by Mr. Mathuradas.) This whole sentence carries a cardinally different import from that part Mr. Mathuradas has quoted. The omitted part beginning with "just as" is, indeed, more emphatic. You have frankly and boldly stated that the Muslim leaders *did* use the Hindus for Muslim purposes. This is the pivot on which the appeal of the Ali Brothers moves and it is a surprise that Mr. Mathuradas should shut his eyes to this. And the high watermark seems to reach when no attention is paid to the last sentences "But they are not all the Hindus, nor yet a tithe of them, and when as Coconada, Maulana Mahomed Ali asks the Hindus as a body "Do you wish to kill Gandhism?" we believe that the answer will shake the tremendous "never?" which will shake the ground." Every religious minded Hindu will certainly make the "Never" as powerful and as impressive as he can.

In a short epistle, a subject of this magnitude can only be tampered with and it will be better if small epistle-writers will shrink of doing so. While we find the most powerful leaders of Muslim India appealing most effectively to Indian Muslims, we do not find any voice commanding Hindus with the same authority. The present Editor of "Young India" is neither a Hindu nor a Moslem. By association he is more a Hindu than a Moslem. In the issue of "Young India" dated 1st Nov. he says "we wish we could think of a Hindu Leader of authority equal to that of the Brothers to accompany them and preach unity with their passion and their faith in its need."

For myself I have the greatest respect for Swami Sraddhanand. But some of his militant activities have not been looked upon with favour even by many Hindus of prominence. There was a very important work to be done for which Swamiji is eminently fitted and which is certainly more necessary and more exalted than a little Shuddhi and a few sanghatans. To remove "Untouchability" the colour Bar in India the greatest stigma of this greatest country is a mighty task which Mahatma Gandhi or Swami Sraddhanand alone can do. We saw a glimmering ray when he proclaimed by telegrams in February last that he would devote the rest of his life to the removal of untouchability. High hopes as we held of work being done for that purpose, we were sorely disappointed to find him solely engaged ever since in suddhi and sangathans. And even in the same issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" as publishers Mr. Mathuradas's letter, is to be found at page 9 a statement of Mrs. Naidu which shows what she thinks of some utterances of Swamiji probably the greatest Hindu Leader. At page 6 of the same issue is published an Associated Press message dated Nagpur 8th November which says that prominent Hindu Leaders of Nagpur have courted arrest simply to assert their right of playing music in front of a mosque. It will be interesting to note that most of the names published did not figure in the contest with the bureaucracy over the National Flag—a contest in which Hindus and Mahomedans were united against the bureaucracy. I do not want to say that you are right in entirety in complimenting those Moslem leaders who helped during the last summer and monsoon in the degradation of Gandhism. But this conduct of these prominent Hindus of Nagpur who did not take part in the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha is worth being considered by Hindus in general and by Mr. Mathuradas in particular.—Yours, etc.,

Armistice Day.

P. R. LELE.

HINDU SANGATHAN SABHA AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 12.

A public meeting presided over by the Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsala was held and a Hindu Sangathan Sabha representing all castes of Hindus including untouchables was formed with a view to safeguard Hindu religion and protect human lives and property.

LETTER FROM ITALY.

REORGANIZING FASCISM.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

OMER PASHA IN JAIL AT BENGHAZI.

(BY GEORGE RAFFALOVICH.)

ROME, October 15.

I transmit without comments the news of the arrest of Omar Pasha, and his transfer on October 1st to the jail of Benghazi, where he was taken on the steamer Tolemaide. His arrival attracted little attention. The once arbiter of the Italian policy in Cyrenaica had enjoyed the confidence of successive Italian Colonial Ministers, and had been at one time adviser of the Governor of the Colony, and Special Envoy of Italy to the Senussi. He then passed to the Rome Foreign Office, and was consulted in all affairs of the new colony. It appears from the reports of his trial that whenever his influence appeared to be in need of a prop, he caused frontier incidents, or had new requests made by the Senussi, which he was called upon to solve and satisfy with his great influence. He was accused of having made two millions out of the Treaty of Regima, and has apparently been sentenced, but the Press seems indifferent towards the man whose position was once paramount in Cyrenaica, and the newspapers do not even take the trouble to give precise particulars of his fate.

ITALY AND AFGHANISTAN.

I have had occasion before to call the attention of your readers to the unobtrusive but intelligent work of the Italian Minister at Kabul. The Marquis Paterno, now home on leave, has made some interesting declarations concerning the relations between the two countries. Italy, he explained, was the first nation tangibly to recognise the independence of Afghanistan by signing an official treaty with the Ameer. For that reason, the latter has turned to Italy for assistance in developing the cultural and technical programme elaborated by the Ameer Amanullah. On being asked the usual question which comes to the tongue of the ignorant and unimaginative, whether the country was safe for Europeans, the Marquis Paterno replied with emphasis that the internal conditions, the order and the sanitary conditions were such that all private and corporate initiatives could be developed with absolute confidence and security. "If the Italian collaboration is given by our industrials and engineers with the same eagerness and cordiality which caused the Ameer to seek it, the natural resources of Afghanistan will be rapidly developed and placed at the service of that progressive and friendly nation." The natural honesty of the people, added the same Minister, causes commercial relations to be highly encouraging, and perfectly safe for Italians, despite the difference of language and habits. Italian engineers are wanted to help extend the water canalising, the road system, especially between Kabul and India, to continue the mining and electrical work already started, and in general to carry out the extensive plans of the Ameer.

The latter follows personally, and with keen attention, the development of the foreign and trade policy of the countries of Europe, and is untiring in his efforts to bring about in his own country what useful improvements they can offer him which do not clash with the religion and the Asiatic characteristics of his race. The Marquis Paterno appeared to think the renaissance of Afghanistan no less thorough or rapid than that which placed Japan in the front rank of the powers, and which we are now watching in Italy and in Russia.

REORGANIZING FASCISM.

There are times when the foreign observer no matter how friendly, is assailed with doubt as to the feasibility of national miracle in modern Europe. It has sunk so low. Can a people find a seat at the banquet of nations, when they are all leagued to keep it out, and when many of the very leaders of that nation are obviously out of key with the generous impulse of their people and of their chief? The difficulties of Italy are innumerable, and the attitude of some of the Fascisti is well-nigh unbearable to a sane race. There is no just reason to doubt the common sense, the goodwill, the real genius of Mussolini; but the necessity of remaining above party politics, while he devotes all his days and some of his nights to his Herculean task has caused him to surround himself with men upon whom he thinks he can rely, and whose intelligence he greatly overrates. Several of those men may yet bring him to an untimely end by their unnecessary, and therefore stupid, swashbuckling. Fascism in itself is an ideal little understood, but genuine and lofty. Unfortunately not every Fascista chief is able to comprehend Fascism. As a result of the behaviour of some of them, Italy and the rest of the world may turn against the whole idea of it, and return to the sickening debates, the jelly-fish like, haphazard, undignified policy of the days gone by.

Despite remarkable achievements, there are errors of judgment on the part of certain Fascisti which may cause the people to cry for redress. They are mostly honest, well meaning and faithful, but they have no intelligence. This must have been in the mind of Mussolini when he stood before the Grand Assembly of the Party that he used as an instrument for the conquest of power. How few of the men whose eyes he met could fathom his vision of a better world! He must however be patient with human nature. He had patiently waited for the twelfth of October, when the monthly meeting was due. He will be patient still longer. His patience was not shared by all of his followers, however, and some of them felt more guilty than their chief will ever quite realise, for many of their deeds and boasts are kept from his knowledge. But the Duce is a very shrewd man, who has not forgotten the days when anyone could approach him and tell him of his doubts and difficulties, and he cannot be unconscious of the fact that he is not seconded as he might wish to be, and that atrocious deeds are perpetrated in the name of Fascism by imbeciles. Peace was therefore patched up hurriedly and discreetly in the party. The previous sentence of expulsion pronounced by the *Giunta Esecutiva* against Massimo Rocca was cancelled; but he was suspended for three months from the offices he held in the Party. This he has accepted in a spirit of faith and discipline. The resignation of the *Giunta Esecutiva* was recorded. The Honourable de Vecchi was sent as Governor to Italian Somaliland. No disciplinary action was taken against those provincial *rasses* who have proved most offensive to the nation, but in the reorganization of the Party which is now proceeding, their influence will be greatly curtailed. Already the lines of the new organization are being discussed, and the basis of it will be that *the Fascista Party as such is not governing Italy*, but must develop its initiative outside the Government. The Prefects are the sole representatives of the Government; they alone are responsible to the Government and they alone are entrusted with the authority of the Government. The representatives of the Party must watch and develop the activities of the Party, while helping to increase the efficiency of national life and maintain disciples among their own followers—nothing else.

On January 12th, the new organization will be completed, and, in the meantime, a temporary body of five men has been created to keep the Party in good order. This is called the Provisory National Directory. There is very little doubt that it will achieve at least temporary unity, discipline and order among the followers of Mussolini. The latter will then be able better to face Parliament next month and seek another renewal of the full powers which he requires to complete the reforms projected. I fancy that he is aware of the fact that the nation places its trust in him, to the utmost limit, but considerably less in his unofficial advisers.

THE ITALO-AMERICAN CABLES.

Although the Italian Company, formed to lay and exploit the telegraph cables between the Azores and Italy, has already successfully gathered the Lit. 200.000.000 of needed capital, the cables cannot be laid. This delay is due to the refusal of the Portuguese Government to grant the necessary facilities in their islands. This refusal in its turn is due to the intimidation and the pressure brought to bear upon Portugal by the Eastern Telegraph Company, supported by the Foreign Office. It is obvious that the British Company would suffer most from the establishment of a new direct line between the United States and the Southern Europe. As the Eastern Telegraph Company enjoys a practical monopoly under the Portuguese Government, it naturally resents the intrusion of a new Company, while England of course sees with regret the end of her easy censorship in case of need.

The Italian Company, therefore, in agreement with the American Western Union is already studying the alternatives. There are two of them. The cables may go by way of Fiumicino, Malaga and Cadiz, or Fiumicino, Malaga and the Canary islands. The Government of Italy has therefore given the Italian Company the permission to modify its first plans in such a way as to free them from any blocking by the Portuguese Government.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

If the cable eventually goes by way of Cadiz, one more link will increase the relations between Spain and Italy. These will probably prove exceedingly interesting in the near future. Should the Government of the revolutionary General Primo de Rivera prove as stable as it is energetic, a great awakening may shake Spain to its foundation, and bring about a Latin block of enormous importance. King Alfonso is coming to Rome next month, presumably with his new premier, to seal the renewed friendship and community of aims between the two countries. In the meantime a new treaty of commerce is being prepared, which will eventually benefit both Spain and Italy. It is probable that Italy will be seconded by Spain in her desire to take part in the discussion over Tangier.

Another very important question is that of Latin America. The many republics which make up that continent, with the possible exception of Brazil, are eager to find a suitable base in Europe. Spain is all indicated; and she is already waging an intense campaign of propaganda in Central and South America. New shipping of excellent quality is steadily being added to that already existing. The Church and the State are rivalling each other in their haste to achieve their common desire, the formation of a union between all Spanish speaking countries.

Meanwhile Italy, who has contributed almost as much as Spain herself toward the development of South America, and, who sends hundreds of thousands of adaptable emigrants to all parts of the new world, is preparing also a campaign of national advertising. The Latin-American Cruise, supervised by very able men, notably by Captain Coselschi, of Florence, an intimate friend of d'Annunzio, and a very energetic Italian of Polish extraction, who has the support of Premier Mussolini in his efforts, is shortly to set out with exhibits of all national products likely to interest South America. There is no antagonism of inteests between Italy and Spain on this score, and the relations between the two revived countries may on the contrary be closer knit than ever as a result of it.

CONCESSIONS IN ALBANIA.

An agreement has recently been reached between the two Governments concerned, which assures to Italian financial groups the concession of the very extensive zone of State land in the Musekia. This is on a par with the farming out of practically whole provinces, which is going on all over the world. Italy herself, apart from her sudden economic interest in her own colonies, has secured such concessions in parts of Russia from the Soviet Republics; American groups have likewise treated with the Ottoman Government, the so-called Chester group for instance, and of course, great slices of Africa are likewise being developed by British, French, Belgian and other companies. The relations between Italy and Albania are now very cordial, being based upon complementary needs and upon an equal distrust of Greece and Jugoslavia. It may be that Albania has too spare a population to cultivate all the lands, or it may be that Italy needs work for her temporary emigrants to a larger extent than is admitted. The concession, at any rate, is useful to her. The Musekia can be made to produce wheat and other cereals in such quantities as to supply at least a good part of the needs of Italy. The latter has every year to purchase on foreign markets much of the food necessary to her people, and to pay prices that constitute a strain on her still meagre resources. The low exchange and the high cost of food products since the war have certainly increased her expenses on that account. It is now estimated that the Albanian lands rented for agricultural development can be made to produce four millions of wheat and other grains. This will be supplemented by an intensive planting of poplars, which in time will supply much of the wood needed by the Italian paper industry.

Following his announcement, it is also foretold at Valona that a closer programme of economic collaboration between the two countries will be prepared and put into action as rapidly as possible.

TANGIERS AND MARE NOSTRUM.

The Spaniards, French and Italians alike have long called the Mediterranean "Our Sea," without specifying whether they meant that it was Latin generally, or theirs individually by nation. The days have come of large fleets, wholesale emigration, rapid communication, and of attempts on the part of all nations to become economically independent of the goodwill of others. Italy derived practically no profit in the Mediterranean from the war. Great Britain, besides retaining what she had, has increased her power of control on the sea that links her Empire. When all her colonies become self-governing dominions, the need for control will remain equally plausible. This Italy realises well. It may be a somewhat bitter pill, but things are as they are, and the Mediterranean possessions of England are after all almost consecrated by time and logic. Not so with those of France. France is a colonising country. She has corrected most of the errors of her colonial policy; and Italy cannot help being aware of the strangle-hold of her neighbour over the Latin sea. Gibraltar, Suez and Malta are ports and points of control, it is true; but France has a great deal more than that. She predominates, and owns tremendous assets. Provence and Toulon, Bestia and Corsica, Biserta and Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco are not only ports; they are colonies, which become every day wealthier, every day closer knit to Paris, the nucleus of an Empire of a hundred million souls, with the resources in men and riches which Africa holds in reserve. The ownership of, or control over, Tangiers would close the ring of her fortresses. Spain may be at last on the road to recovery, but she has tremendous odds against her, and her position can but be palliated by a closer entente with Italy. Spain is therefore anxious that Italy should take part in the discussion over Tangiers. France is of course resolutely opposed, and so apparently is England. The fact that former Italian Government have accepted the *fait accompli* militates against Signor Mussolini's view.

On the other hand, it is possible that the status of Tangiers is to be established in such a way as to satisfy Italy, not so much on account of her recent protest, which is nullified by her ignoring the British advice about Corfu and Fume, but owing to the clear statement from Washington, that the United States want Tangiers to be absolutely neutral in time of war, and an open free port in time of peace.

ARABIA AND ITALY.

Habib Lutfallah, first Minister of Arabia to Italy and, I believe, the first to Europe, has given an interview to the *Rassegna Italiana*, in the course of which he made several interesting statements concerning the future relations of his country with Italy.

Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia are provisorily occupied by British or French troops, until, that is, the final definition of the problems of the Arab regions which were once a part of the Turkish Empire, and declared themselves independent, when internal conditions in the Ottoman Empire and Allied support alike facilitated their attempts. Of all countries engaged in war, it was Italy that first gave them the hand of friendship, and is now the first to receive an official representative. This will be to her benefit, said Habib Lutfallah, from the economic, political, as well as the religious points of view. "Our country combines very large zones of excellent tillable ground, with little population, where thousands and thousands of Italian workers could find work. Arabia is not yet cultivated to anything like the extent she could be, and yet produces already seven times more cotton than Egypt. Irrigation, especially near the Tigris and Euphrates is most easy. The prospects for agriculture are very tempting. There are also, besides cotton and cereals, large quantities of raw wool; gum grows easily; and there are besides extensive gold, silver, iron and copper mines."

It certainly does look as if the Italian emigrant, once despised and rejected everywhere, were now being encouraged and systematically urged to go where he is most wanted. But are there no Indian Muslims to help the Arabs develop their fertile soil?

ARMS RULES, 1924.

COMMITTEE'S WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 9.

After full examination of the views of the local Governments on the recommendations of the Arms Rules Committee which was presided over by Sir William Vincent, the Government of India have now passed orders on the Committee's report and have accordingly amended the 'Arms Rules, 1920," and republished them as the "Arms Rules, 1924'. The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted in some respects in a modified form, the recommendations for facilitating the administration of the Rules and meeting the grievances represented by sportsmen and dealers have been accepted practically in full, but some of those proposals which related to the freer possession of arms and the agency of enquiry have been accepted with modifications in the light of the representations made by the local Governments.

Dealing with the question of exemptions, the Government of India agree with the general principle adopted by the Committee that the confinement of the privilege of exemption is, in the special circumstances of India, preferable to its total abolition. They accept the recommendations for the exemption of Ministers and Members of the Indian Legislature during their term of office and Privy Councillors, but in the case of the exemption of Members of the Indian Legislature Government agree to the proposal only with some reluctance. It is opposed by the local Governments, on the one hand as creating an invidious distinction between the members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures and on the other certain members of the Indian Legislature had claimed life exemption, and not merely for their term of office as recommended by the Committee. The privilege of exemption is not to be extended to those who received titles after the 1st January, 1920, and in the case of exemptees before that date, they will receive a life license free of all fees in respect of arms now possessed and exempt provided the exemptee applied for such license within six months of the enforcement of the new Rules.

ZEMINDARS AND SARDARS.

As regards the exemption of certain great sardars or zemindars, the Committee thought that these terms were not sufficiently precise and excluded in some cases big zemindars who were not on the Provincial Durbar List. The Committee therefore recommended more elasticity and the preparation of a new list of zemindars. The local Governments concerned opposed the Committee's recommendation on the ground that the exemption of great sardars or zemindars were not conferred as a matter of right but as a privilege, and that besides the difficulty of preparing a list of uniform basis, it would encourage claims for exemption as a matter of right. The Government of India, agreeing with the local Governments' view, observe that the most expedient course while securing maintenance of the principle that exemption is a privilege and at the same time minimising the inconvenience referred to by the Committee, is to attempt no definition of the terms great zamindars or great sardars, but to leave it to the several local Governments to determine what persons or classes of persons be included in these categories.

The Government agrees to the omission of entries 7C and 8 of Schedule I but do not accept the recommendations of the Committee that the same privilege be extended to the districts of Campbellpur, Rawalpindi and other districts adjoining the North-West Frontier Province. The local Government reported that no extension of this privilege was required, but in order to meet the danger of raids in the Attock District, suggest that power be given to them to issue licenses for going armed in that district without the payment of a fee. The Government of India accept this suggestion. They also agree that exemption be extended to gifts of swords or other arms by the Commander-in-Chief. The Committee's recommendation that all Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates should not be exempted is endorsed. The Government accept the principle of the registration of arms in the possession of exemptees, but have decided that registration be confined to firearms and that no fee be charged. In practice they consider it would suffice if every exemptee were required to furnish the District Magistrate with information as to the weapons in his possession, failure to do so rendering him liable to cancellation of his exemption.

THE "ENTITLED CLASS."

The Committee recommended the insertion of a provision in the Rules recognising the "entitled class." All income-tax payers and those who pay Rs. 500 land revenue and Rs. 100 local cesses, and in the case of Government servants, all receiving a salary of Rs. 100 a month or over, were proposed to be included in the entitled class. The Committee further observed that persons belonging to this class be granted a license immediately without enquiry unless the District Magistrate had definite reason to doubt the fitness of that person, such reason to be recorded in writing and such refusal to be open to higher authority. The Governor-General-in-Council accepts the principle underlying this recommendation, that the grant of licenses should be less restricted and more free from irksome enquiries than was represented to be the case by many witnesses examined by the Committee and agrees with the qualifications suggested by the Committee as providing sufficient *prima facie* justification for the possession of arms. He is unable, however, to accept the recommendation that the provision recognizing and constituting an entitled class should be embodied in the Rules. Conditions vary greatly in the different Provinces in India. In some quarters a practice is in force more liberal than that recommended by the Committee, but in others it is necessary in the interest of law and order to secure that arms do not fall into the possession of lawless or disaffected persons, and therefore they are unwilling to embody in the statutory Rules any provision which would have the effect of curtailing the power or discretion of the District Magistrate in ordering enquiries.

The term "entitled class" is somewhat unfortunate. The rules as now framed contain no provisions inconsistent with the principle underlying the recommendation of the Committee, but the term "entitled class" has created the erroneous impression that there is a special class enjoying fewer privileges than the exemptees but greater than those who are neither exemptees nor members of the entitled class. There is, of course no such special class. The term merely intended to comprise all those whose means and status *prima facie* connote respectability and therefore justify the presumption that they are fit and proper persons to possess arms. While, therefore, no mention will be made of an entitled class in the statutory Rules, at the same time the Government of India are anxious that the qualifications recommended by the Committee should be generally adopted by the local Governments and should be made widely known. Where however a local Government has laid down more liberal qualifications, these should not now be abandoned.

AGENCY ENQUIRY.

The Committee recommended that where enquiry was necessary the agency of the police should not, if possible, be employed, but that if no other agency of enquiry was available a licence should not be refused on the strength of a police report alone but only after a further magisterial enquiry. The Government of India are unable to concur in this recommendation and are constrain to deprecate a reflection on the good faith of the police. The replies of the local Governments indicate that it is impossible to eliminate enquiry by police in cities and that owing to the shortage or absence of suitable revenue staff no other agency is available in many district areas. At the same time, the replies show that enquiry is frequently carried out by other agencies where these are available. The Government of India are of opinion that the agency of enquiry is really a matter for the local Governments and are accordingly averse from imposing any restriction on the choice of the agency. They leave the matter in the hands of the local Governments who will, they are confident, take all steps necessary to secure that wherever previous enquiries are necessary they are promptly carried out and in a manner which is neither inquisitorial nor calculated to wound the self-esteem of the applicant.

The Government of India are in complete agreement with the recommendation of the Committee that ordinarily no arbitrary limit should be imposed on the number of licenses issued in a district, but that the local Governments should have the discretionary power of limiting the number of licenses in any area or district in which the number of arms justifies apprehension of serious danger, or in which such restriction is deemed necessary for the maintenance of public tranquility. The recommendations of the Committee recognising the right of revision in the case of refusal to grant a license, but maintaining the sanction of the District Magistrate to a prosecution, are accepted by Government who have accordingly provided for appeal in the new Rules.

The Committee's recommendation that persons be allowed to take licenses for three years has been agreed, but the suggestion for the duration of a licence for a calender year has not been fully accepted. The local Governments, in order to avoid inconvenience, preferred that licenses for possession and going armed, and for the protection of crops or the destruction of wild animals, should run from the date of issue, but did not object to other licenses being issued for a calender year. The Government of India agree with the view of the local Governments.

TEMPORARY LICENSES.

The Government further accept the recommendation of the Committee that temporary licenses should not be issued, but that regular licenses be issued and details of purchases be filed by dealers. The license would furnish the licensing authorities with details in the case of the purchase of arms and ammunition from any person who is not a licensed dealer. In the case of the grant of a temporary license to persons arriving by sea, the Committee's recommendation have been accepted in a modified form. The Government have decided that a temporary license for the period of the journey to the destination be granted by the Commissioner of Police at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Rangoon, or District Magistrates at other ports on a special form on payment of a fee of Re. 1 for each weapon, and on arrival at the destination, a regular license should be taken out. The report about the loss of firearms has been made compulsory. The Government also fully accept the Committee's recommendations in respect of (1) the freer issue of crop protection licenses, (2) the issue of a license form on stout paper with leaflet of instructions in English or vernacular at the option of the licensee, (3) uniformity in form all over India, (4) a single licence for all weapons licensed. The Government agree that the District Magistrate or any Magistrate in charge of a sub-division in a district in which the license is residing, or in any other district in which he is known, should be empowered to renew a licence in any case of doubt. Such Magistrate could enquire from the original licencing authority.

FEES.

The Committee's proposal for deduction in fees is not fully accepted in view of the loss of revenue it would entail. At the same time, realising the desirability of some reduction, they have decided that initial fees should remain unchanged, but that half these fees should be chargeable on renewal provided the applications are made within a month following the expiry period covered by the original license. In their opinion these reduction of renewal fees will afford substantial relief and is the most they can agree to in the present financial stringency. They accept the recommendation in regard to (1) payment of fees by a non-judicial stamp (but consider that an applicant should have the option of paying them in cash), (2) application for licenses, (3) renewal, (4) exemption from payment of fees by all Government servants required to possess arms for the discharge of their duties and members of the Territorial Force and Auxiliary Force and exemptees. Payment by dealers of a single fee for import into India and transport to the destination is agreed to. The Government also fully accept the Committee's recommendation regarding the removal of the restriction on the limit of the possession of ammunition, which have been inconveniencing bona fide sportsmen.

The proposal favouring the issue of an All India license as unrestrictedly as possible is endorsed, but it is provided that any one who has secured an All-India licence in one Province shall be subject to such restrictions as may be imposed by the other Province, such for example that an All-India licence granted in one Province should be endorsed by the District Magistrate of the other Province. Assam and Burma are to be included in the All-India license. Regarding the Committee's suggestion for expedition in dealing with applications, while the Government considers it impossible and indeed unnecessary to issue any general orders, they trust that the local Governments would see that no avoidable delay occurs and prompt attention is paid to the grant and renewal of licenses. The Government also fully accept the Committee's recommendations regarding the restriction on revolvers and the non-prohibition of the import of revolver 303 and the prohibition of the import of revolver 450 bore.

In view of the representation made by the military authorities all rifles of prohibited bore are to be prohibited, as there is no difficulty in converting such rifles to take Government ammunition. Sale by duly authorised assistants of dealers is to be permitted. The question of reciprocity with the Indian States is still under consideration. Regarding the carrying of arms on a journey by females of the license's family, the Government do not accept the recommendation as it would expose such females to attack from lawless persons desirous of stealing the weapons. The position could, however, be met by the entry of certain specified members of the license's family as retainers.

In conclusion, the Governor-General-in-Council "expresses his appreciation of the labours of the Committee. The Indian Arms Rules of 1920 evoked much criticism and many defects were removed as they were pointed out, but much remained to be done when the Committee was appointed in 1922, and their businesslike and practical recommendations, coupled with a sympathetic administration of the Rules by the local Governments, should go far towards removing any dissatisfaction which may still remain."

SAHARANPUR RIOT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Nov. 10.

So far 28 persons have been brought to trial at the Court of Sessions, Saharanpur, charged with offences arising out of the communal riots on the occasion of the last Muhurram. All but three of these have been convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment from two to five years and one, against whom there were previous convictions, to transportation for life.

One of the persons acquitted was a courtezan, the case against whom the learned Judge found a suspicious one. The evidence on behalf of the Crown did not warrant a conviction and he therefore acquitted her.

A batch of 21 accused is now under trial for being members of an unlawful assembly and committing certain acts of plunder and violence, which resulted in grievous hurt and murder in Mohulla Lohaniserai on August 24th last.

IDEALS OF NON-COOPERATION

(Continued from page 6.)

a year to hypnotize the electorate to 'do their duty,' and put the men into office, and then all would go well; . . . what a futile and childish idea which leaves out of account the whole body of citizenship! . . . . The wide-spread fallacy that good officials made a good city is one which lies at the root of much of our thinking, and insidiously works to ruin our best plans, our most serious efforts. This extraordinary belief in officials, this faith in the panacea of a change of charters, must go. If our present mechanical Government is to turn into a living, breathing, pulsing life, it must be composed of an entire citizenship educated and responsible."

A Psychological Process.

We also have had 'good' men in office both at Whitehall and at Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. We have had a Morley and a Crew at Whitehall; a Hardinge and a Reading at Delhi; a Carmichael and a Ronaldshay at Calcutta, a Sydenham and a Wellingdon at Bombay. When the Liberals of Great Britain came into power in 1906, with a childish faith in 'good' men, I, on behalf of the Lahore Indian Association, cabled to Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman to appoint John Morley to the India Office, little knowing that within a year of his taking office, that 'good' man will deport me to Burma without even the semblance of a trial, and that within five years he will have laws put on the Statute Book which will cut at the root of the few liberties we had before that 'good' man came into office. The two Repressive Acts under which I am now in jail, were enacted when he was in office.

The present series of articles were written by Lala Lajpat Rai while in jail—Editor, "B. C."

But some one might say, all these 'good' men were British. The Moderates agitated for an Indian agency. Very well. Substitute 'Indians' for men in the above quotation and you have the present situation. Can any one doubt that almost all the Indians appointed as Councillors and Ministers under the reformed regime are 'good' men? On the whole, the country could not have placed better men into office. What have they done? The question may better be left unanswered. My present belief is that even if the British Parliament had granted us full 'self-Government', we would not have done much better. What matters most is not the thing granted but how we get it. I have always believed (and proclaimed my belief from housetops) that self-Government is not a thing to be gifted or granted. If so gifted or granted, it shall not be of much value, and we might not be able to retain it, and it is a pleasure to find my idea supported by the latest thought on political theory. Says Mrs. Follet:—"It is impossible to give self-Government; no one has the right to give it; no one has the power to give it. . . . ." self-Government must always be grown. Sovereignty is always a psychological process.

Fitness for self-Government.

The old Congress did virtually nothing (?) to create a new psychology for themselves and then to change that of the people. In fact the point of view of the leaders themselves did not indicate any real change in their mentality. They always appealed to the British people, the British Parliament and the British Cabinet. They addressed themselves to the Government, the rulers. The people had virtually no place in their programme. Is it any wonder, then, that the best of them are still obsessed by a 'slave mentality'. It is not a reproach. It is a fact. They could not give to the people what they did not possess themselves. They could not get rid of the slave mentality unless they changed the process of their thinking. When they say, they are not fit for self-Government, they speak the truth. When they say the people of India are not fit for self-Government, they speak only a half-truth. I believe that there is no nation on the face of the earth which is not fit for *some sort of self-Government*. Fitness for democratic self-Government is not acquired by the methods which our Moderate leaders want to apply. Fitness for democratic self-Government is only developed by the methods which the new Congress wants to enforce. I call it new in comparison with the Congress of pre—1919 days.

Boon in Disguise.

To be frank, I am not at all sorry that 'full self-Government' was not given by the Act of 1919. If it had been so granted, we could not have the intense propaganda of 1920-22. Of course it could not have been so given! I am not even sorry that we did not succeed in getting Swaraj by the end of 1921, because, if so, we could not have the experience of 1922, which was essential for the development of our Nationhood on proper lines. Personally, I am in no hurry, as I firmly believe that the path we are treading is the right path and that self-Government or Swaraj is a psychological process. Every thing we are doing, every suffering we are subjected to, every act of repression and suppression helps. What I want is a genuine article and not a spurious or a counterfeit one. Looked at in this light, we are even grateful to our Moderate friends for what they have made us go through. I personally have implicit faith in my ideals and in the general policy we are following to attain those ideals. There will be periods of reactions and sometimes stagnations. There will be what apparently will look repulses and defeats. Enthusiasm may be followed by indifference, intense activity by comparative lethargy, hope by disappointment. But if the idea and the process, the thought and the method, the ideal and the means to achieve it, are laid down on true lines, they will in time fructify. There is no reason for despondency; there is no room for disappointment. Onward! Soldiers of Democracy, victory is assuredly yours. It may come soon, it may come late. Ripen your thoughts, strengthen your beliefs, invigorate your faith; give it to others, take it from others; integrate your differences and create a collective purpose, a collective mind and a collective will and you will win.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

UNIVERSITY WITHOUT THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

LATE ASWINI KUMAR DUTTA.

ANDAMANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu has by joining the Public Services Commission left the Calcutta University in a solemn predicament. Mr. Basu is vice-Chancellor and will be away in the salary-raising errand of the Imperial service for at least a few months. He was made vice-Chancellor in order to spite Sir Asutosh Mukherjea at whose conduct Lord Lytton had taken umbrage. It was understood at the time of his elevation that Mr. Basu would keep his seat warm for the Maharajah of Burdwan due to be out of his job at the year-end. The weapon of Sir Asutosh's mockery became an instrument of support Mr. Basu who was expected to tread over the Titah soon succumbed to the great educationist's knowledge of the University, and now Mr. Basu has gone away without leaving a vacancy. If he had resigned, some one other than Sir Asutosh could have been found to grace the office; but Mr. Basu has not done so and the practical joke has given mirth to Bengal. Mr. Basu has not given any stalwart demonstration of strength by his curious conduct, he is too shrewd a man to indulge in vain pranks. While his attitude is inscrutable even as the multiplicity of his jobs is indefinite ,the Calcutta University remains without a vice-Chancellor on the premises. When a vice-Chancellor is appointed, his commission is to reign two years so that Mr. Basu's title will last him long enough to exasperate the burly heir-apparent, the Maharajah of Burdwan. Last week the Government appointed a Committee to examine the work of the Calcutta Presidency College and make recommendations regarding its economic existence. The grievance is notorious that the College has a large professional staff, heavily paid, but by no means over-worked. The chairman of the Committee is the vice-Chancellor. It is a large Committee or they could have been ordered to proceed to Delhi to wait on the leisure of the vice-Chancellor, pre-occupied with other duties and too reluctant to part with his academic trusteeship. There are numerous occasions when the Vice-Chancellor's presence is a necessity. If only Lord Lytton would swallow his pride and promise to re-instate Sir Asutosh whom he ill-used, a way might be found for the separation of Mr. Basu, a way in which external pressure would be unnecessary. If however the aim is to instal Maharajah Burdwan or Mr. Surendranath Mallik or Colonel Gidney or some other great educationist of Lyttonian calibre, the dilemma is likely to continue. For the present, College Square cries "The vice-Chancellor is gone, long live the Vice-Chancellor!" Sir Asutosh remains in command of the field and the University Bill will bear the impress of his personality.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Last week, the Captain of the Constitutional hosts Mr. S. R. Das published a profix manifesto in praise of his eligibility as an M. L. C. The "Statesman" published it as a full-page advertisement and elucidated it in the form of a long leading article. Mr. Das issued the manifesto as a matter of personal vindication. He complained that he was under a cloud of reproach because of his enemies. He propounded that there was much in the Reforms and in the structure of diarchy which could be employed as a means of national elevation. The complaisant appreciation of Reforms and his patience of the ten years' wait, were in sharp contrast with the policy of the Liberals as framed last year. In a resolution composed and accepted by Liberals it was pointed out that the review of the Reforms and an advance on the question of 1919 were absolutely essential before the expiry of the statutory period. Ignoring all commitments, the leader of Constitutionalism in Bengal dilates on the wisdom of maintaining a ministerial party in order to support the Ministers. He bids in fact for a three years' aquatic sport in the Reform tank. After this counsel of wisdom, namely the creation of a majority backing the Ministers, he enters on a curious tangle of personal vaunting and self-appreciation. Among the feats of the Bengal Council is the fact that it passed a resolution cutting Rs. 22 lakhs from the Police Budget and swiftly cancelled it by a contrary resolution the session following. Mr. Das says that the original refusal of money was "a very foolish" step, because it did not specify the details of the cut. He declares that he went to the Governor to assure him of the repeal of the step because it had been so foolish and to fortify himself he carried with him the written assurance of four "leaders", all prepared to swallow their ill-framed opinion. He has the document in his possession, only he is not at liberty to divulge the name of the four patriots. He finds absolution in the four names. What then is Bengal to do? He is for the discouragement of cow-slaughter, a great inspiration to the voters of Burra Bazar who are largely Marwaris who habitually lament the sacrilege of cow-killing. Beside and behind this accommodating attitude, is the grim policy of the Constitutional Party, with its twelve aims. Bengal's money for Bengal, the supply of fresh water, the prevention of strikes, the destruction of the water-hyacinth, the abolition of malaria, the extension of human longevity—these are some of the happy dreams of the Constitutionalists. High and mighty politics they strictly abjure, and is it any wonder that Mr. Das has proudly entitled the support of many Europeans in his defence of the British raj; the cause of just and stable Government? He is zealously fighting for his seat in Burra Bazar and if the influence of a Government official, rich and aspiring, is any value he will win; he is also the legal brain of the Government of Bengal which has launched thunder-bolts of Regulation III 1818. Who dare oppose him, or who opposing hope to succeed?

THE LATE BABU ASWINI KUMAR DUTT.

Bengal is in a state of mourning for the late Aswini Kumar Datta of Barisal, a man of genuine patriotism, humanity and apostolic fervour in the pursuit of service. At the Madras Congress, Mr. B. N. Basu declared that if Aswini Babu had only persevered as a lawyer, he might have reached a prestige comparable with that of Sir Rash Behari Ghosh. But this extraordinary man had within him the instinct of religious zeal, and the genius for fellowships with suffering mankind. Born of an affluent family in Barisal, he began life as a teacher. It was his father's ambition to institute a College in Barisal. His son inherited the enthusiasm, and the Brijmohan College is a monument to his self sacrificing devotion and filial fidelity. He practised as a lawyer for a time, but only for a time. His first love, namely, the education of the younger generation engrossed him entirely and he again figured as a teacher whose proficiency gave his institution the rank of primacy for abiding culture. During the Partition days, he was victimised under Regulation III of 1818, the favourite weapon of panic-struck bureaucrats. Sir Bamffylde Fuller looked upon social and political organisations with horror. Not loyal associations but committees of public safety, he labelled them and he cultivated the Barisal Store.

All through his life Aswini Kumar Dutt was an ardent Congressman, but his politics was coloured by religious emotion. He was the author of several devotional works, which are valued to-day in Bengal as classics of piety and self-revelation. When the non-cooperation movement was launched in 1920, he obeyed the mandate of the hour and boycotted the elections. He could have gone into the Council for the asking or created a record for Bengal in the business of job-climbing. His innate purity of the soul kept him free from blemish, though he was tossed about in the vicissitudes of nationalism in Bengal, and was continually beset with temptations of ignoble ease under the official shelter. Bengal is to-day the poorer for his loss.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND ANDAMANS.

Leaders of the Anglo-Indian community have turned their eyes on the Andamans as the future home of their distracted kinsfolk. The leaders themselves are well-off and so it is the following that has to be banished to the land of convicts The idea is stimulating slothful endeavour in spite of caricatures regarding the state of the Andamans. The community is town-bred, and even if it is bathed in the seven seas it will retain its susceptibility for town-life and the delirious swoon of social life which it enjoys in the reflection of foreign customs. The project of colonisation is not to be executed wholesale. A small batch of pioneers will go and demonstrate the soundness of the scheme; and then there will be the great procession. As far as Indians are concerned, they will not object to the emigration of the community, lock stock and barrel, but the community has to examine the specious device of people being tossed across the waters, in order to make useful artisans into strenuous agriculturists The islands have a rainfall of 200 in. and they swarms with the rudimentary representatives of creation. The beauty of the scheme is that it proposes to relieve unemployment in India by getting rid of the unemployed.

The Government of Bengal have announced their gracious pleasure concerning the treatment of detenues who were seized a month ago to avert revolution in the land. Hard treatment had been meted out to them. They were subjected to the routine of convicted felons, their only crime being that they were suspect in the eyes of the police. The Indian press however took up the matter and stoutly condemned the mean cruelty involved in the discipline. The Anglo-Indian press, of course, supported the Empire through illustrious silence. It is refreshing to see that public disapproval brought a blush on the official cheeks. New orders have been issued about the diet of State-prisoners, orders calculated to mitigate the scandal. A daily newspaper and a periodical are provided, both of quality conducive to the rehabilitation of their loyalty. Then there is a jail library containing books which Government have certified to be good and sound literature. The prisoners have been accorded the privilege of wearing their own clothes. And what of the grievance that their dependents are left to starve? Government have now realised the inconveniences caused to poor families by the arbitrary arrest of their bread-winners and they have sent up recommendations to that Court of Immaculate Justice, namely, the Government of India. It is a useful opportunity for Lord Reading's Government to show us a sample of the virtue they claim to specialise in.

DEWALI CELEBRATIONS.

It is remarkable that when holidays come, there is some section of the public service doing double duty. When Christmas is on, it is a strenuous time for post-men. When it is Diwali, the Fire-Brigade has to keep anxious vigil. On Thursday night, the Calcutta Fire Brigade had to tackle a large number of accidents. Except the European quarter, the whole of Calcutta is a blaze of illumination on Dewali nights. Tiny explosions are kept on the tram-track by the youngsters and we get a rattle of reports as the cars run. The side-paths are scenes of pyrotechnical display while the new moon sky is brightened by fire balloons ascending singly and in long strings. The wonder is that with so much dazzling pranks about, we have so few cases of conflagration. On Thursday night, there were eight fires for City brigade to tackle. One circumstance that makes for safety is the fact that people are awake and alert, and when the spent rockets fall there are many eyes to notice the drop. It was a particularly exhilarating holiday because some political canvassers sought to win popularity by liberally supplying the youngsters with inflammiable material. A pat on the head of a child is sometimes sufficient to enlist a vote during an electoral crisis. For the mothers' heart to win, you with the child begin. There was however occasion for sorry reflections also. For there was abundant evidence of foreign cloth retrieving its prestige among the holiday-makers. Khaddar appeared at a discount. The turn-over of imported woollen goods during the season is described as a record. There are heavy sales going on, to the concern of the jaded boycotters of Bengal.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s weekly report, dated Calcutta, 6th November, 1923, says.

Heavy Goods.—There has been less enquiry in evidence and values generally are easier. Heavy Cees and Twills have been dealt in to a certain extent for near and forward deliveries, otherwise there is little of interest to report.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for November at Rs. 35-0-0, for December at Rs. 34-0-0 for January at Rs. 33-4-0; D. W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 31-0-0; Salt Bags (1½ lbs.) for January/March at Rs. 36-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs 56-8-0, for November at Rs. 55-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (3½ lbs.) for November at Rs. 75-0-0 to Rs. 75-8-0 to Rs. 74-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for November at Rs. 51-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 48-0-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for November at Rs. 1-14-6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 45-12-0 to Rs. 44-12-0; Twills Ore Bags for January/February at Rs. 21-0-0.

For Burma and the Straits.—K. Bags for November/December at Rs. 36-12-0; Hy. C.'s (2" blue) for November at Rs. 49-0-0 to Rs. 47-12-0 striped; Hy. C.'s for January/March at Rs. 43-8-0 to Rs. 43-0-0; A. Twills (36") for November at Rs. 54-0-0 basis; A. Twills for December at Rs. 52-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 51-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Light C.'s for December/May at Rs. 43-0-0; B. Twills (2 lbs.) for April/June at Rs. 41-0-0; B. Twills for November at Rs. 46-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 43-8-0, for February/April at Rs. 43-4-0, for May/June at Rs. 43-0-0.

Hessians.—In the absence of support prices have steadily declined, throughout the interval, and the business done has been almost entirely confined to a small trade in bear at hand goods, with bazar dealers the chief sellers.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 13-8-0, for November at Rs. 14-1-0 to Rs. 13-8-0, for December at Rs. 14-0-0 to Rs. 13-6-0, for January/March at Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 13-4-0.

Onion Bags (12 ozs.) for January at Rs. 21-0-0.

40" 10½ ozs. for Ready at Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 17-12-0, for November at Rs. 19-3-0 to Rs. 17-10-0.

40" 10 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 17-10-0, for November at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 17-8-0.

11 porters for November/December at Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 17-12-0, for December at Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 17-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 16-12-0, for April/September at Rs. 17-8-0.

45" 11 ozs. for February/March at Rs. 18-6-0, for 15th March at Rs. 18-8-0.

40" 12 ozs. for November at Rs. 19-8-0 basis.

36" 12 ozs. 40" for 15th November at Rs. 21-0-0, for November at Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs 20-0-0 to Rs. 19-8-0 basis.

MILAD JALSA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDRABAD, Nov. 7.

The Jashn-e-Milad which is being held for the past ten years in Secunderabad, was held again this year for the eleventh time under the auspices of the three Islamic Societies viz. Anjuman-e-Islamiah, Anjuman-e-Faiz-e-Am and Anjuman-e-Mohamadia. The strenuous efforts of the representatives of these societies which from the Milad committee of Secunderabad, are worth appreciating inasmuch as the Jashn seems to take a different style every year as compared to the previous years. Three months prior to the Jashn the sittings of the Milad Committee take place by turns at the houses of every member of the Milad Committee and the matters connected with the arrangements are fully discussed and sifted out after a great consideration. It is this unflinching work of the Committee has made the Jashn Milad of Secunderabad to supercede all others performed elsewhere in the Nizam's Domionions.

One of the chief aspects connected with the Jashn is the holding of sports for the Mohammadan boys of all the schools in Secunderabad, Trimulgherry and Bolarum and the distribution of prizes and sweets to each and every Mohammadan boy and girl.

There were more than 200 competitors for sports from various schools and the number of boys gathered on the occasion to whom sweets were distributed, was about 2,000. Merry-go-rounds were fixed for their recreation and amusements, Mohammadan girls were also gathered in the Girls' Pathasala and Islamia Girls' School and sweets were distributed to these girls under the supervision of a deputation consisting of Khan Sahib Ahmad Alauddin's mother and aunt of Mr. Noor Mohammad Shaik Oomar. Every Mohammadan boy was also presented with yellow flag bearing religious inscriptions thereon connected with the birth of prophet Mohammad as an emblem of Islam and with an Eedi relating to the life of prophet Mohammad. The sports were conducted under the supervision of Mr. Mohammad Abdul Majid, Chairman, Milad Mr. Nazir Hussain Shariff and Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan members of the Milad sports. Sub-committee. The Milad Committee desire to express their thanks to the Head Master of Madras-e-Islamiah and other teachers of various schools who accompanied their boys and for the services they rendered on the occasion. The Milad Committee also desire to express thanks to the Headmaster, Mahboob College for the implements which he so kindly lent for the Milad sports.

The Karbala Maidan was fully decorated with flags and arches and prominent tents kindly lent by the Government Amira Department were pitched adding beauty to the scenery like pyramids standing on the ground. One beautiful arch was also placed on the road side leading to the Pandal. In the night the whole space was illuminated with Electric lights and an Electric Crescent and Star was making the scenery most marvellous and wonderful in the sight of people.

Mr. Syed Khurshid Ali, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, in making a speech spoke about the importance of the occasion narrating a concised history connected with the Jashn-e-Milad of Secunderabad. He said that one of the chief objects of the Jashn was to bring the younger Mohammadan generation very close to the teachings of Islam. He impressed that it was a known fact that many younger Mohammadan graduates were available who knew the lives of great poets like Shakespeare, Sheriden, Wordsworth, Byron and others and they could tell everything conected with the English literature at the tips of their fingers but it was very disheartening to know that very few were available who could describe the life of their Great Leader Prophet, Mohammad (may peace be on Him) in a few lines. It is with this object of inducing the younger Mohammadan generation to learn all about their Prophet the Milad Committee devised this method of offering Gold Medals for the best essay of the Life of Prophet and allied subjects thereto. The Milad Committee had also in view that not only the Mohammadan generation should be benefited by this but the benefit of this should reach the other nations as well and for this very reason they offered a gold medal for a best essay in English irrespective of caste and creed. He then concluded his speech by welcoming the Sardar and the audience on behalf of the Milad Committee and proposed the Sardar to take the Chair. The regular proceedings now commenced. Qaris (Arabic reciters) Moulvi Mohammad Fazle Ali Sahib and Abdur Rahim Khan Sahib were called upon to recite Ayaths (quotations) from Quraan. These Qaris did their part most excellently and during the time of recitation the Sadar and whole audiance stood up in reverence to the Ayaths of Quraan. This was from 2-26 to 2-30 p.m. At 2-31 p.m. Mr. Sardar Khan was called upon to recite the Eedi which was presented to the school boys. He did his part most excellently and the melodious tune in which he recited the verses made the audiance very amusing. The Eedi was composed of about 13 couplets in which the life of Prophet Mohammad (May peace be on Him) was described by the poet Bar-thar who has been doing this work for the Milad Committee for the past ten years and the Committee expresses deep thanks to him for the work done. After this the prizes to the winners of sports were given away by the Sardar. The prizes consisted of useful playing and reading articles such as Cricket bats, hockey sticks, foot-balls, Dictionaries, Atlases, time-pieces &c. At 2-54 p.m. the Able lecturer Nawab Akbar Yar Jung Bahadur, Secretary to Government, Judicial Police and General Departments, was called upon by the Sadar to deliver his speech on the subject of the "Principles of Alms giving in Islam."

At 4-36 p.m. the second lecturer Hakim Maqsood Ali Khan Sahib, Superintendent of Unani Dispensaries, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, stood up to deliver his speech. At this time a telephone message was received in the Milad Camp from King Kothi that His Exalted Highness was preparing to start for the Jashn and whistles were being blown from one end of the Hussain Sagar Tanks Bund to the Milad Camp. The audiance were very anxious to see their King come there and there was a little disturbance in the proceedings but the Milad Vounteers with their zeal were capable enough to maintain perfect order and silence. A red tapestry with green border was laid down on the path from the entrance gate on the road side to the Dias which was especially prepared for His Exalted Highness. On either side of the tapestry leaving a space of about 2 yards, a row of Milad Volunteers was arranged to keep the spectators in order. Our Gracious King arrived at 4-40 p.m. and was received at the entrance gate by Khan Sahib Ahmad Alauddin and Khan Sahib Babu Khan Sahib and was escorted with the Princes and Princesses and the staff who accompanied him to the Pandal where His Exalted Highness removing his shoes entered the canopy amongst a loud applause of audiance. H. E. H. did not take his seat on the Dias which was especially designed for him but took his seat with princes and princesses amongst all others on the carpet which was spready on the ground. Mr. Maksood Ali Khan who was lecturing at the time continued his speech again and talked on the life of Mohomed. In sketching the life of Prophet the speaker pointed out that teachings of Islam and the life of the Prophet which advocated equality was up to now read only in books but to-day he said he was exalted to say that those teachings of that Great Man, the Prophet Mohomed—may peace be on Him have set an example before us to give evidence that we see that our gracious King H. E. H. Meer Osman Ali Khan Bahadur is sitting amongst us on the floor bearing no distinction whatever in respect of his sovereignty. The speaker said what more proof is wanted to vouch for those teachings of Mohomed, may peace on Him, which are now even followed by our gracious King. H. E. H. patiently heard the speaker for more than an hour and made no sign even of leaving the place early. But the speaker did not however like to take the precious time of our gracious King and concluded the speech, at which H. E. H. rose up to leave the pendal.

At 6-15 the proceedings were resumed and Sardar Khan opened proceedings by reciting verses. After this the presentation of gold medals was done by the Sardar (the President.)

In the night the proceedings began from 9-5 and Doctor Nazirruddin Hasan, M. A., LL.D., made the opening speech. He did his part exceedingly well for which he deserves all the credit. After this there were recitations from Quraan followed by the speech of Mr. Manazer Ahsan, Professor of the Osmaniah University, for whom the whole pubic was anxiously waiting since the day. This shows how popular the speaker is. After this Mr. Haseebullah Husaini again thrilled the audience with his melodious tune in which he recited the special couplets selected by him the chorus being "Thamnah hai Daraqtaon par Theray Rowze ke ja Baitun" (that is my humble desire is O' Prophet Mohammad (May peace be on you), that I may fly away to you and take my abode on the trees surrounding your shrine. This was followed by the speech of Syed Zahid Hussain Sahib Amrohi and the programme of the night ended at 1-30.

Mr. A. N. Moberley, Divisional Commissioner, opened the Dacca District Exhibition organised in connection with the British Empire Exhibition on the 10th instant.

Sir Edward Maclagan received a welcome address from the Sutlej Valley Zemindars Association who also entertained him to a garden party.

Our Hyderabad (Sind) correspondent wires:—Speaking on the present situation at a public meeting in Hyderabad (Sind) on the 7th instant Dr. Choitram appealed to the people that if they were prepared for no more vigorous action in the immediate future they must at least popularise khadi. Referring to the Delhi resolutions he urged them to boycott foreign goods and in particular British goods.

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ANDHRA NOTES.

KHILAFAT LEADERS' TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Nov. 10.

Janab Yakub Hassam and Mr. C. Abdul Hakim Sahib of Madras were on a short tour in the Andhra districts during the first week of November. They halted at Bezwada, Cocanada, Rajahmundry and Ellore with a view to stir up the Musalmans of Andhra to a sense of their responsibility and duty. At Cocanada they addressed the Muslims and inspected the progress of arrangements for the holding of the Congress and Khilafat Conference. At Bezwada they tried to investigate into the probable causes for Hindu-Muslim differences. They halted at Rajahmundry on the 4th instant and addressed a public meeting in the Chintamany theatre. Mr. Yakub Hassan during the course of his speech said he was very much gratified to see a khaddar clad audience and paid a tribute to the part played by Andhra in the prosecution of the Congress programme. He said that since 1920 when the Congress took up the cause of the Muslims and the Khilafat Conference that of Indian Swaraj, the interests of the two important communities had become identified. He then said that Mahatmaji had, but done theneedful in crying halt to the aggressive programme of the Congress in March 1922 when he saw that 20,000 workers were incarcerated and very few remained to carry on that work. It was a misfortune, he said, that the leaders had failed to put before the country a suitable scheme of action taking the responsibility of leadership on their shoulders. He exhorted the audience to exert their utmost and make the coming sessions of the Congress and Khilafat Conferences a success.

ANDHRA P. C. C.

A meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee is proposed to be held on the 11th instant to consider the present Sikh situation, to elect member to the All-India Congress Committee and to consider other important matters. Some members have urged a postponement of the meeting in view of the fact the All-India Congress Working Committee is to meet at Amritsar on the 13th instant where Messrs. Konda Venkatappiah and T. Prakasam are to be present.

During this week in every city, town and village of Andhra-Desa collections are being made for the Andhra Jatiya Kalashala. During this year this institution had to effect some retrenchment on account of financial stringency. This institution has been heroically conducting itself and it is expected that Andhras will contribute as usual towards its upkeep.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The Indian customs revenue in October amounted to 378 lakhs of rupees compared with 426 in October 1922. The total revenue realised from April to October amounted to 2257 lakhs compared with 2377 in the corresponding period of last year.

The Remittances of Government of India to London during October amounted to £4,617,000 sterling, purchases in India being £3,315,000 and Council Bills £1,302,000. The total remittances from 1st April have been £18,222 000.

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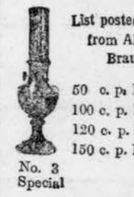

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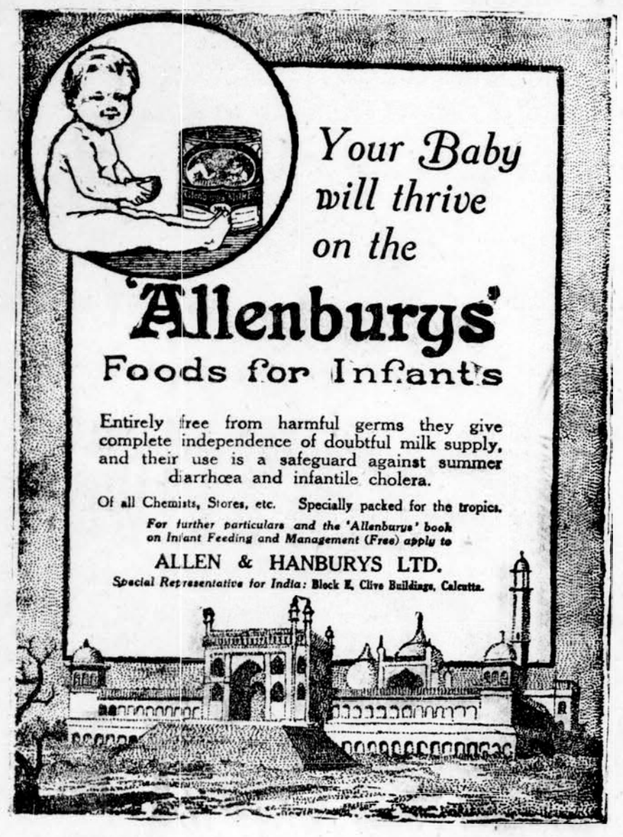
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THE COLOUR AVERSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr Andrews' observations on intermarriages between white and coloured people, and the Teutonic colour prejudice compared with the Celtic attitude, I should like to invite your attention to Mr. Bryce's Romanes lecture delivered at the Sheldonian Theatre 20 years ago and my late brother's comments on it in "The Bombay Weekly Echo." of 5th July 1902 which he edited, and published, Mr. Bryce said:—"That this colour aversion is highest in Teutons. . . . In Morocco all colours stand on the same social level, but this is largely due to the religion of Mahomed. . . . Nor does Christianity with its doctrine of brotherhood, create the sentiment of equality which Islam does. . . . . Roman Catholicism in this respect is more successful than Protestantism, perhaps because the Indian or Negro priest is raised so high by the majesty of his office that he lifts his race along with him. . . . The mixture of Whites and Negroes or Hindus seldom produce good results."

Upon this my brother wrote:—"Colours are said to be the smiles of nature, and we therefore venture to doubt that there is any constitutional repulsion in the black colour in man. We have observed the English baby cling more tenderly to its coloured *ayah* than to its white mother. We believe repulsion is due to social pride and prejudice. It is not without reason that Shakespeare made the fair Desdemona fall in love with the black Othello.. This would be an impossibility if there were a natural repulsion. . . . In the animal kingdom apart from man such colour aversion is not noticeable. And man prefers a black bird, certainly a coloured bird to a white bird. The bird of paradise with its beautiful plumage and all the colours of the rainbow is the joy of an artist We must regard colour aversion as an unnatural feeling nursed by pride and prejudice. It is a graven image whose idolatry finds board and lodging in proud skulls. But the iconoclasts are Religion, Civilisation and Education."

He attributes the difference between Teutons and Celts in the colour aversion to the influence of the Catholic religion, which is essentially the religion of the Latin or Celtic races in Europe, and the failure of Protestantism which is the religion of the Teutonic races and their hybrids. Mr. Bryce's reference to the influence of the Catholic Indian and Negro priesthood made my brother suggest that the Catholic Church should elevate Indian priests into Bishops to elevate Indian Catholics and destroy any inequality among them due to any feeling of castes among Catholics wherever it may exist even in enfeebled condition. My brother's premature death was a real loss to the profession of journalists.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Nov. 9.

COCONADA PROGRAMME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Congress Committees will soon be busy over the election of delegates to the Coconada Congress. It is necessary that the country should know what its representatives are to do at Coconada. Their most urgent duty will, of course, be to decide about the line of action to be taken with regard to the Sikh situation. They will also have to see that the Congress follows up the lines laid down by the Special Sessions at Delhi regarding Hindu-Muslim Unity and "Civic Guards" organization and that it brings into existence an effective machinery to prevent its resolutions on these subjects from remaining merely pious wishes. They must also persuade the Congress to give a definite mandate to the Swaraj Party concerning its work in the Legislative Councils. The Delhi Congress wisely allowed the pro-Council section to have its way; but in the very nature of its circumstances, it could not go beyond and give them a lead in their programme of work inside the Councils. If Coconada now does this the work of the Councils will be directed in accordance with the policy of the Congress, and the Councils will thus be relegated to their true position of subordination to the Congress. Coconada will also have to create a machinery for the co-ordination of the work of National Education and for ensuring its steady progress. It must also guard itself against merely reiterating the Gaya resolution about Labour organization and must provide for concrete steps being taken in the matter. If the representatives of the country who will assemble at Coconada do all these things, there will be some solid return for the expense of money, time and energy that Congress session necessitates.—Yours, etc.,

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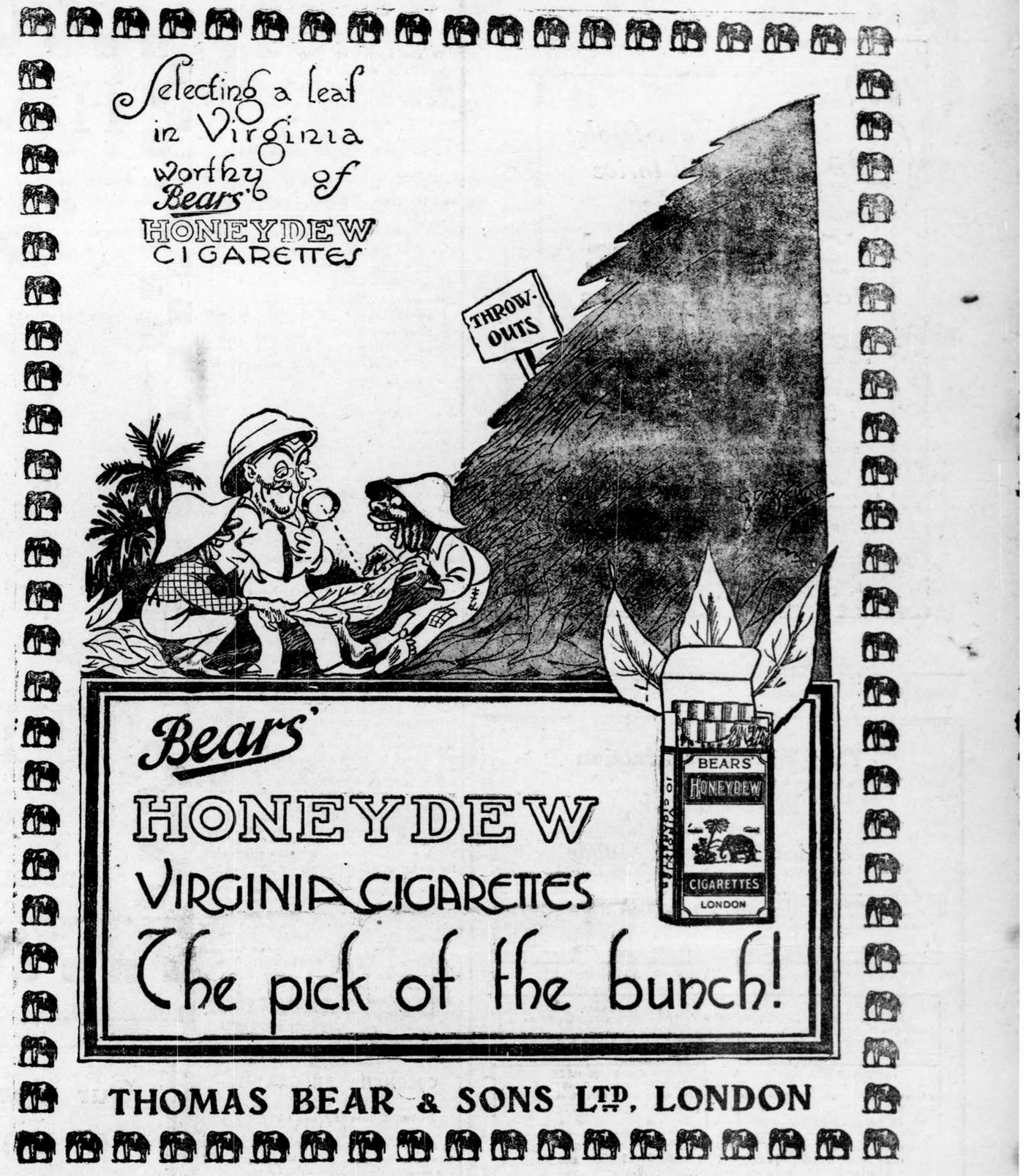

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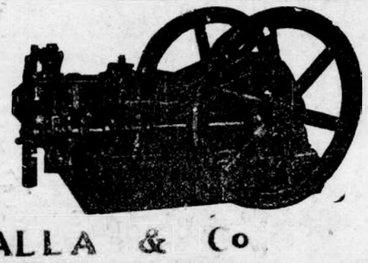

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